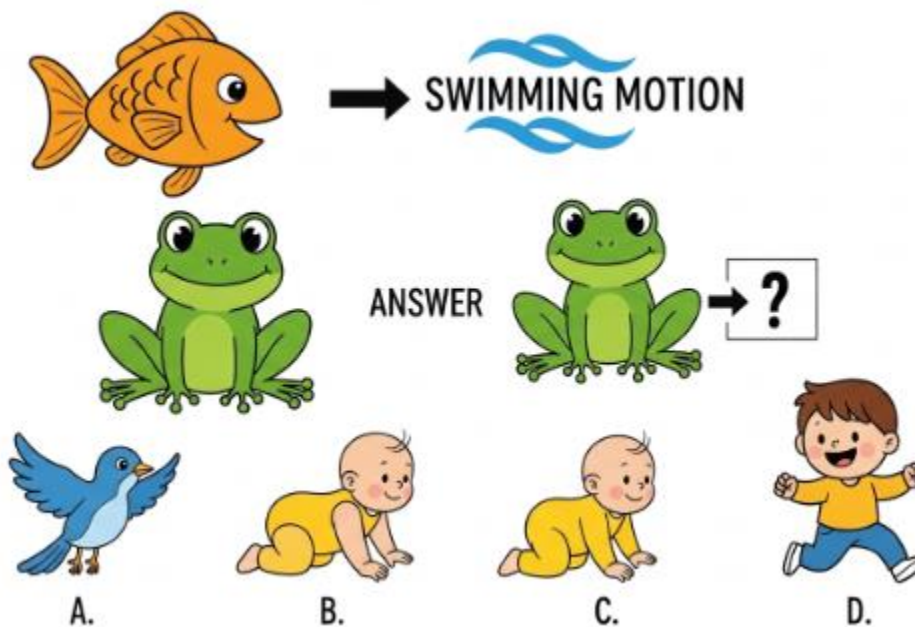


PRACTICE EXAM 6: CCAT-7 LEVEL 7 SIMULATION

Verbal Battery

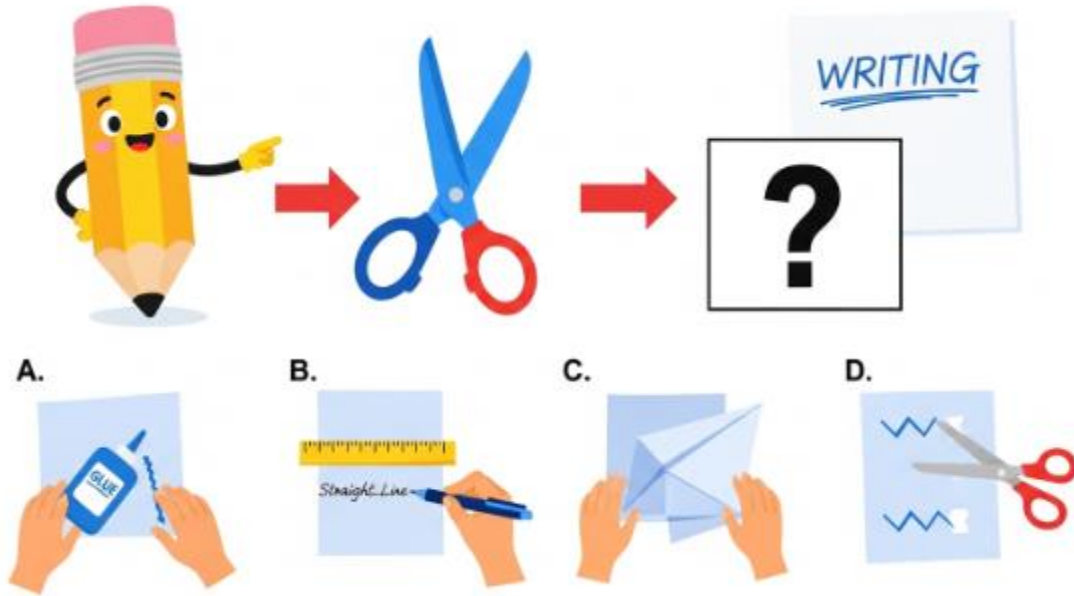
Picture Analogies (Questions 1–16)

1. A fish goes with swimming — that is how it moves. Which picture goes with the frog in the same way?



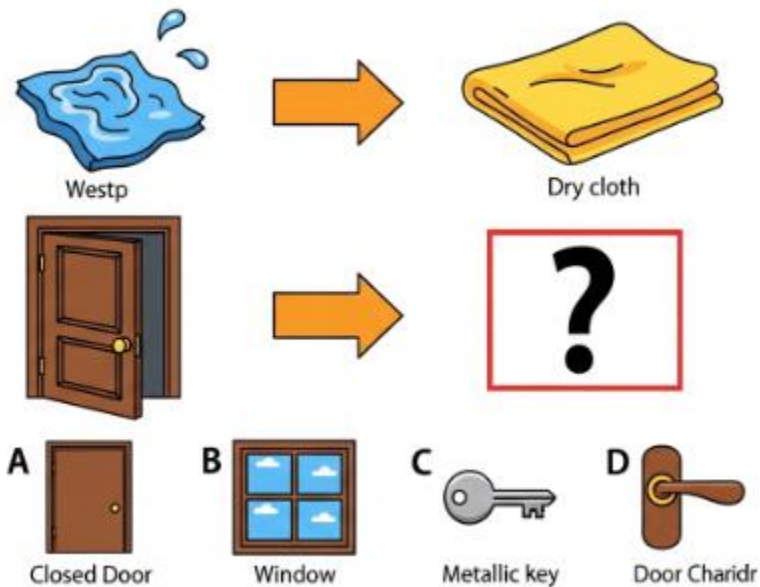
- A. Flying high
- B. Hopping along
- C. Crawling slowly
- D. Running fast

2. A pencil goes with writing — it is used for that. Which picture goes with scissors in the same way?



- A. Gluing paper
- B. Drawing a line
- C. Folding paper
- D. Cutting paper

3. Wet goes with dry — they are opposites. Which picture goes with open in the same way?



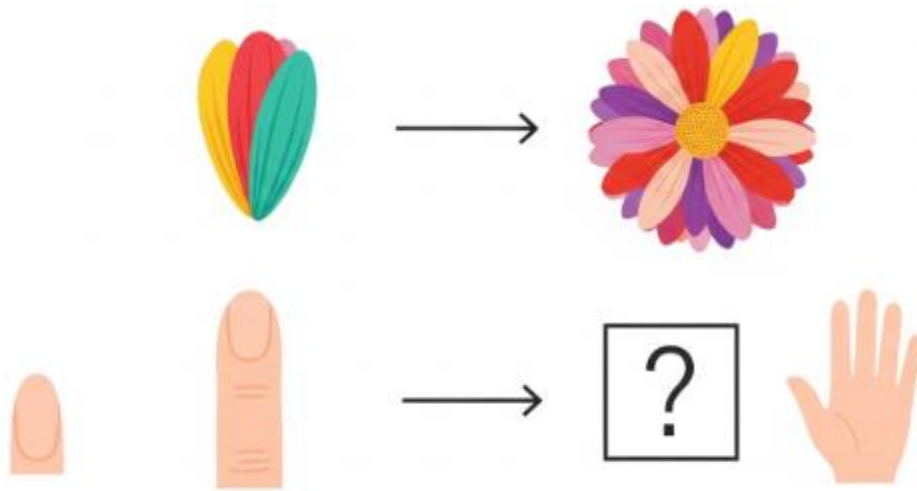
- A. A closed door
- B. A glass window
- C. A metal key
- D. A door handle

4. A doctor goes with a stethoscope — they use it. Which picture goes with a gardener in the same way?



- A. A thick book
- B. A paintbrush
- C. A garden rake
- D. A flowerpot

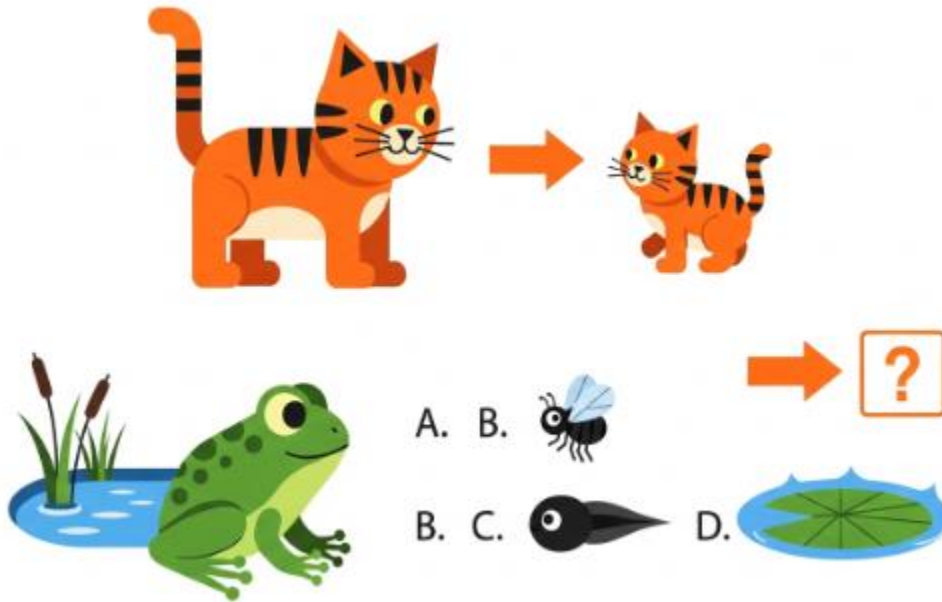
5. A petal goes with a flower — the petal is part of it. Which picture goes with a finger in the same way?



A) Fingernail B) Ring (C) Glove D)

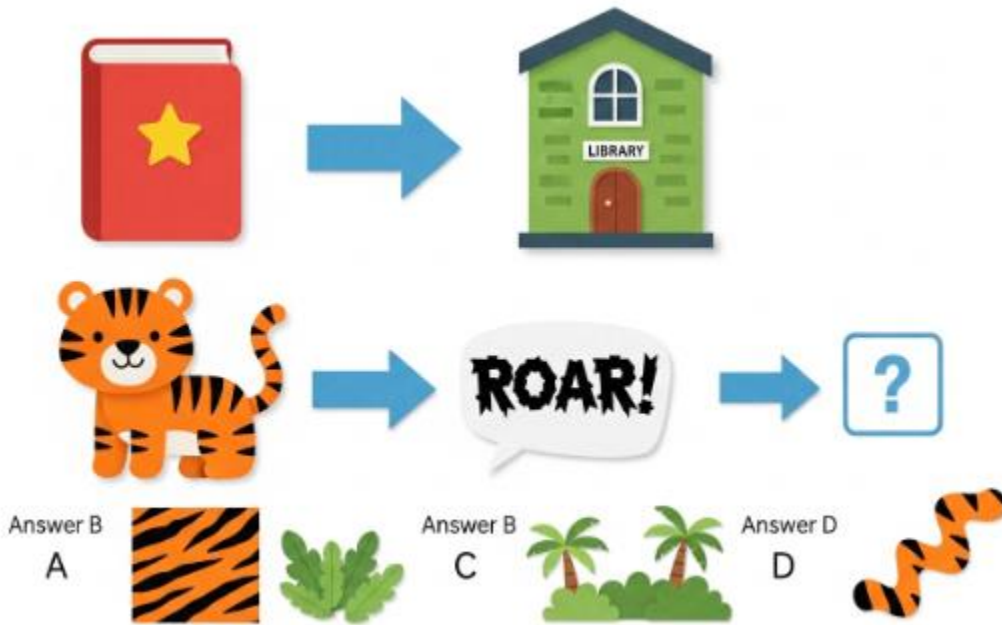
- A. A fingernail
- B. A gold ring
- C. A woolly glove
- D. A whole hand

6. A cat goes with a kitten — the kitten is its baby. Which picture goes with a frog in the same way



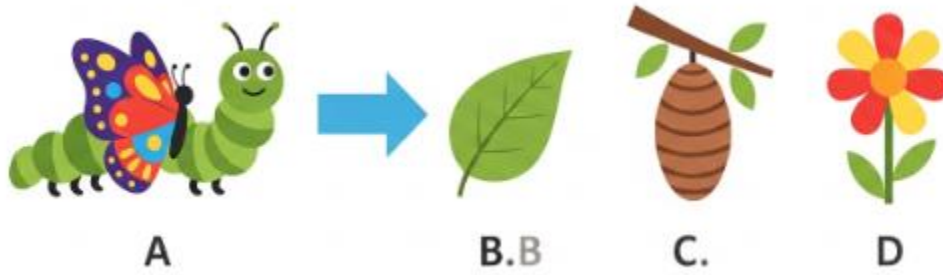
- A. A blue pond
- B. A buzzing fly
- C. A small tadpole
- D. A green lily pad

7. A book goes with a library — that is where it belongs. Which picture goes with a tiger in the same way?



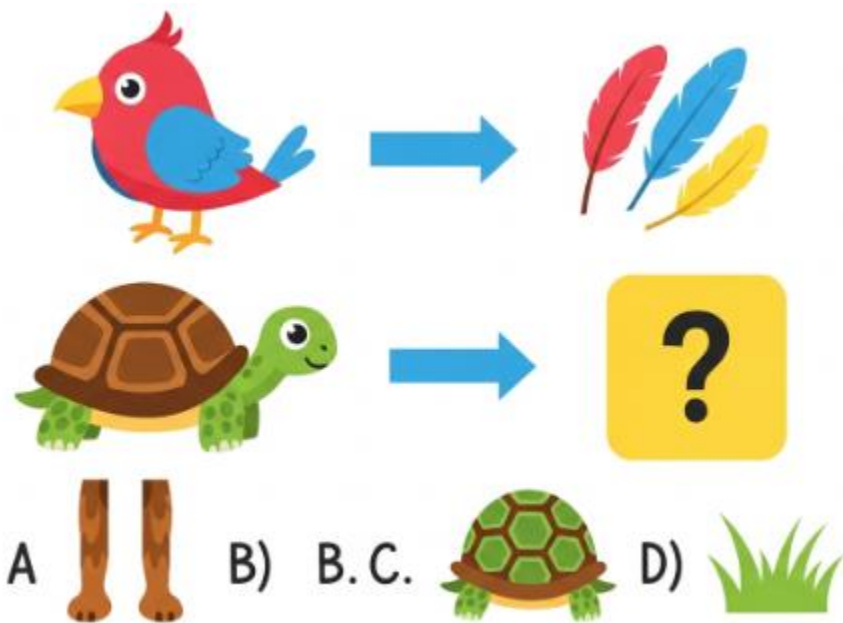
- A. Black stripes
- B. A loud roar
- C. The green jungle
- D. A long tail

8. A tadpole goes with a frog — it grows into one. Which picture goes with a caterpillar in the same way?



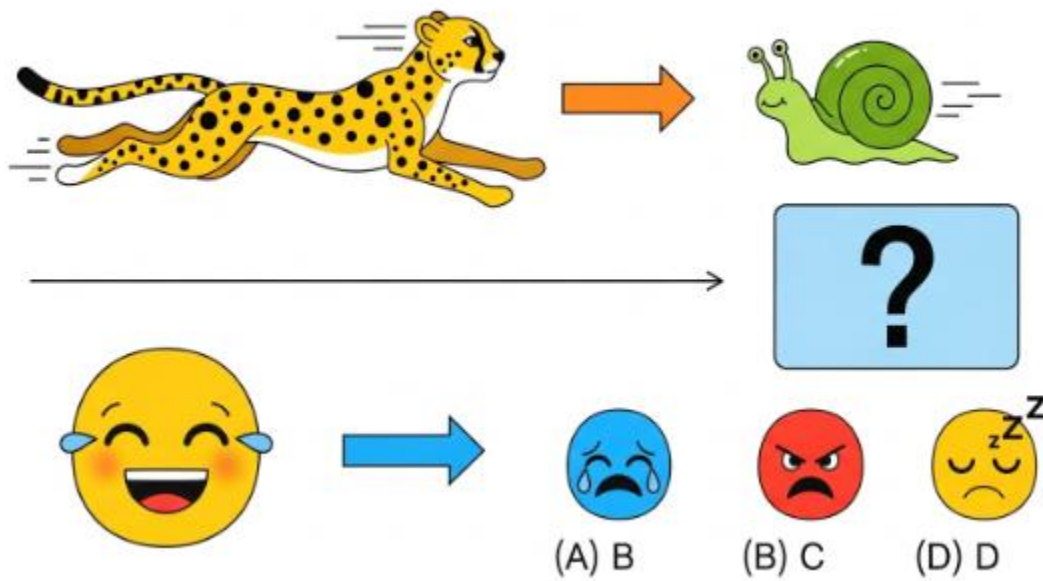
- A. A butterfly
- B. A green leaf
- C. A brown cocoon
- D. A bright flower

9. A bird goes with feathers — that is its body covering. Which picture goes with a tortoise in the same way?



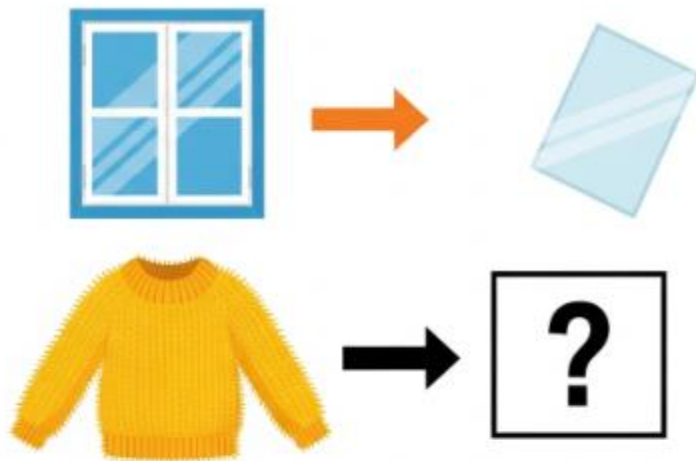
- A. Four legs
- B. A small head
- C. A hard shell
- D. Green grass

10. Fast goes with slow — they are opposites. Which picture goes with happy in the same way?



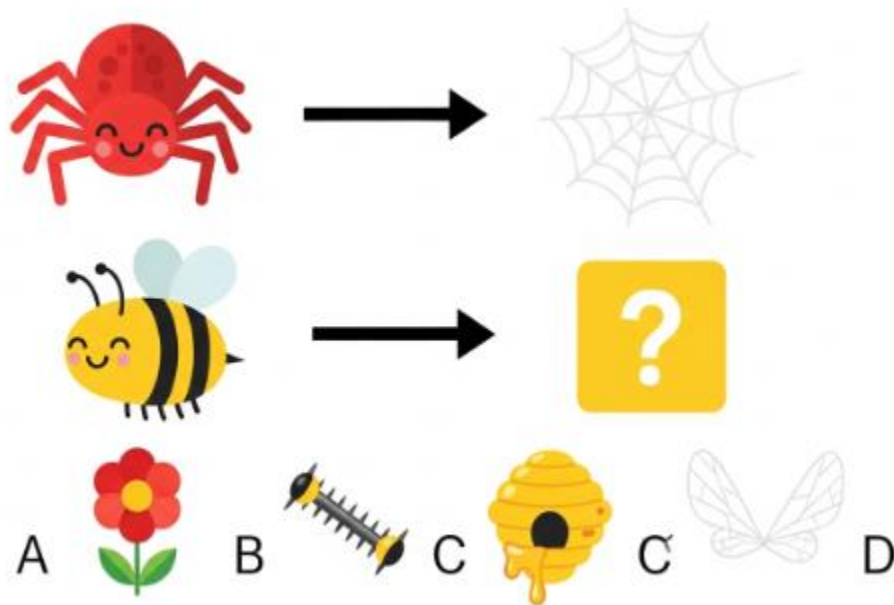
- A. A laughing face
- B. A sad face
- C. An angry face
- D. A sleeping face

11. A window goes with glass — that is what it is made of. Which picture goes with a jumper in the same way?



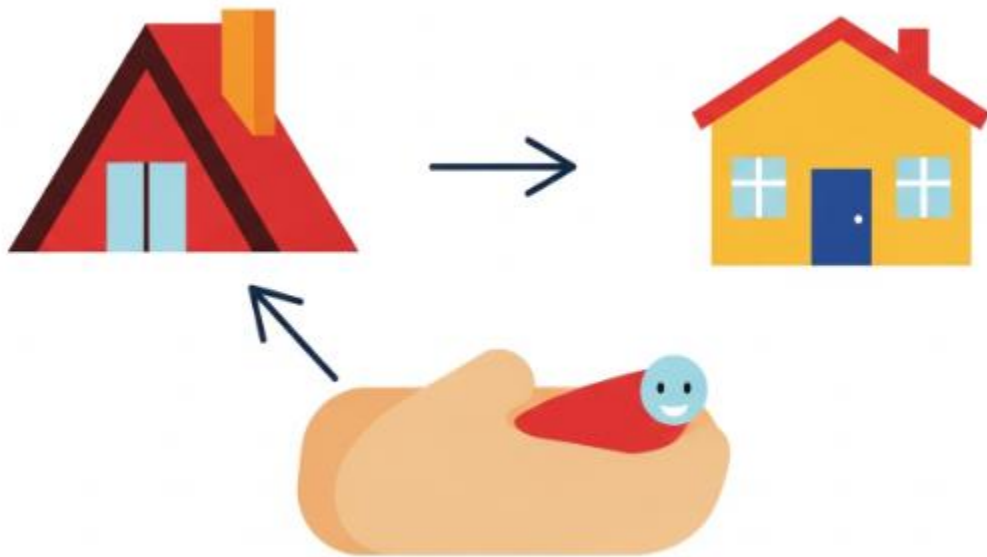
- A. Shiny metal
- B. White paper
- C. Soft wool
- D. Grey stone

12. A spider goes with a web — the spider makes it. Which picture goes with a bee in the same way?



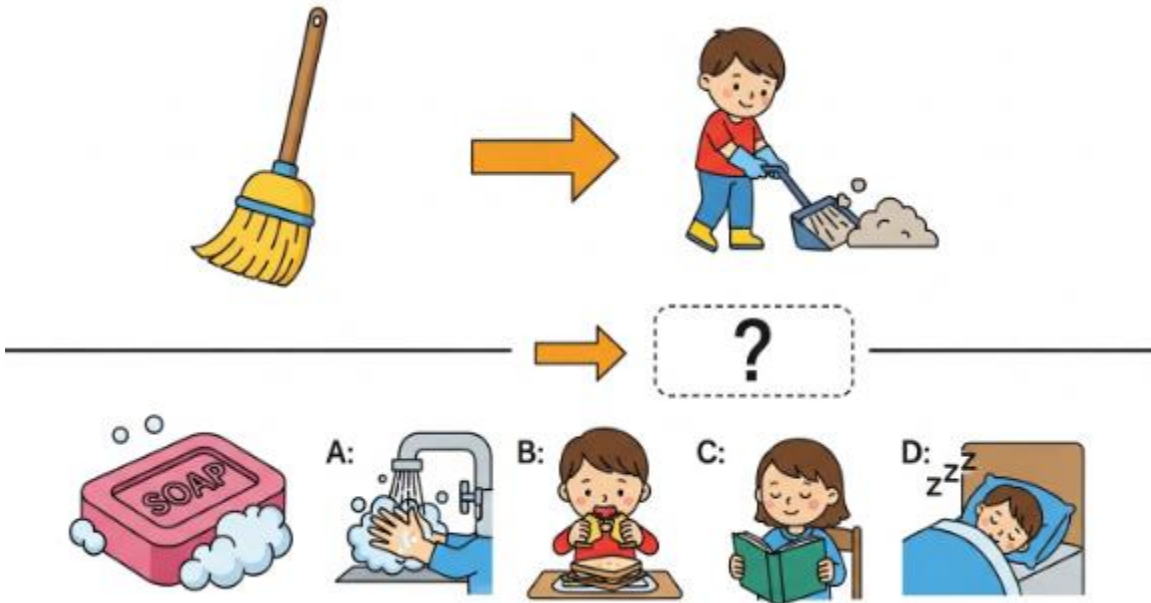
- A. A bright flower
- B. A sharp sting
- C. Golden honey
- D. Two wings

13. A roof goes with a house — the roof is part of it. Which picture goes with a sail in the same way?



- A. A sailing boat
- B. The blowing wind
- C. The deep sea
- D. A thick rope

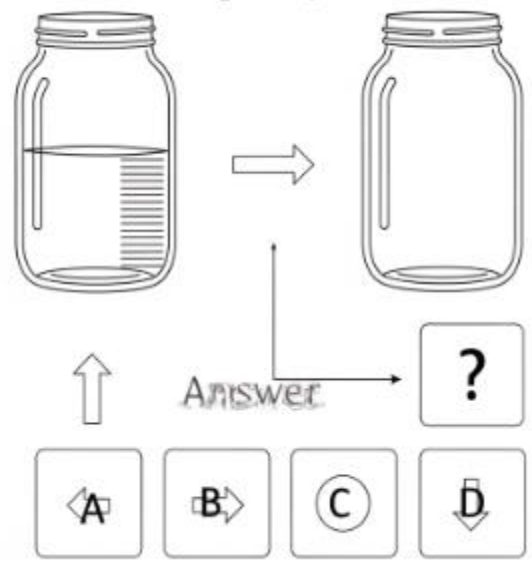
14. A broom goes with sweeping — that is its job. Which picture goes with soap in the same way?



- A. Washing hands
- B. Eating food
- C. Reading a book
- D. Sleeping in bed

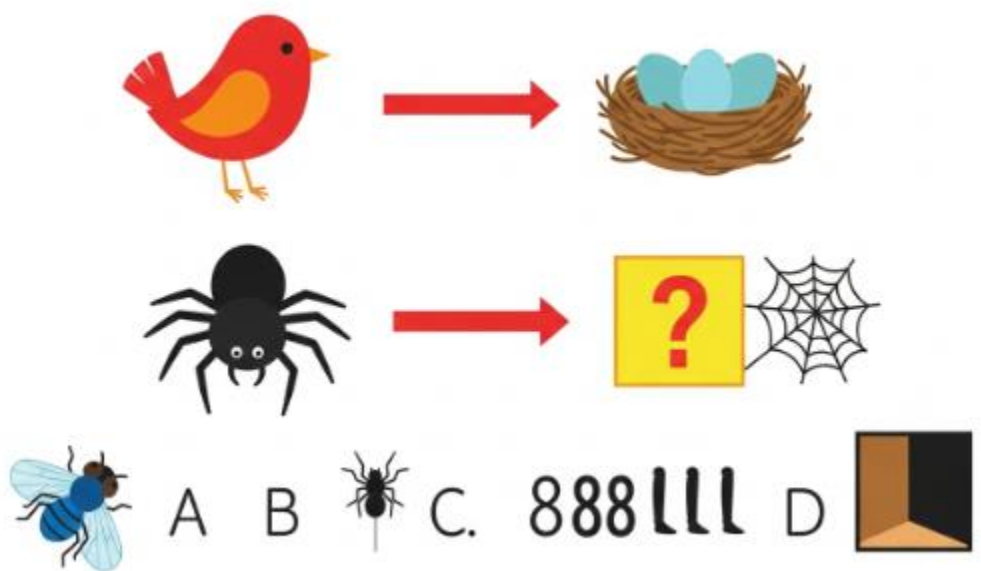
15. Full goes with empty — they are opposites. Which picture goes with the up arrow in the same way?

Figure PQ-625



- A. Arrow pointing left
- B. Arrow pointing right
- C. A round circle
- D. Arrow pointing down

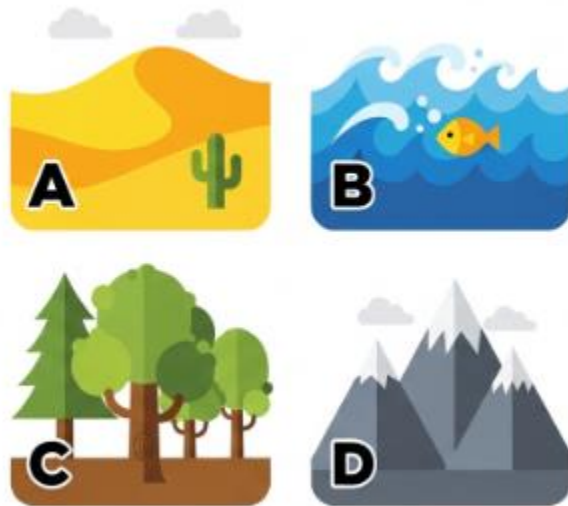
16. A bird goes with a nest — that is its home. Which picture goes with a spider in the same way?



- A. A trapped fly
- B. A silky web
- C. Eight long legs
- D. A dusty corner

Sentence Completion (Questions 17–30)

17. A camel can travel a long way across the hot, sandy...



- A. Wide desert
- B. Deep ocean
- C. Green forest
- D. High mountain

18. When the kettle boiled, hot white... rose from the spout.

ANSWER



A.B



A.C

ANSWER



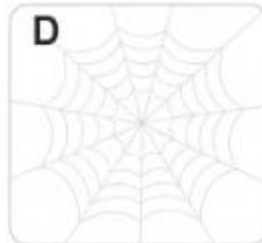
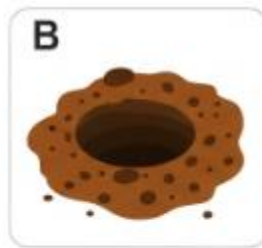
B.C



D.

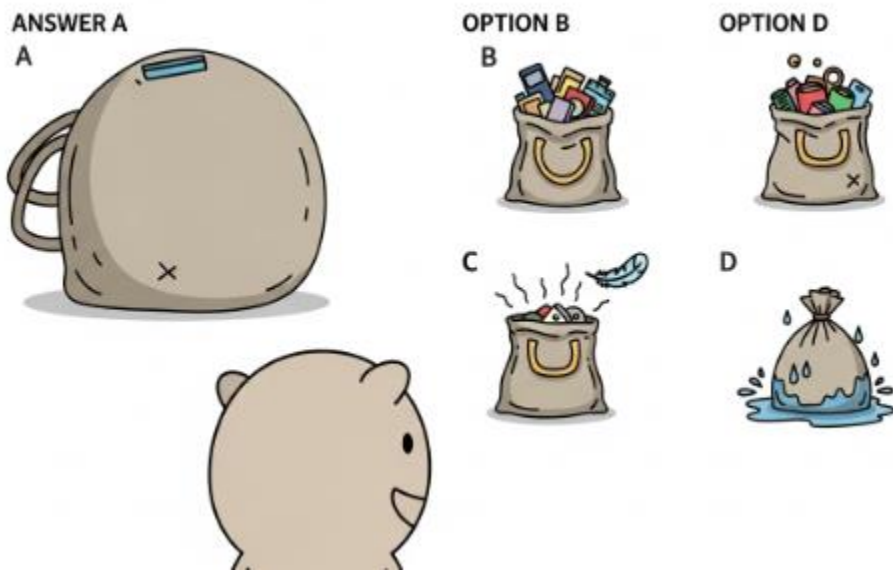
- A. Cold ice
- B. Soft snow
- C. Falling rain
- D. Curling steam

19. A spider spins a sticky... to catch flies.



- A. A round nest
- B. A deep hole
- C. A green leaf
- D. A spider's web

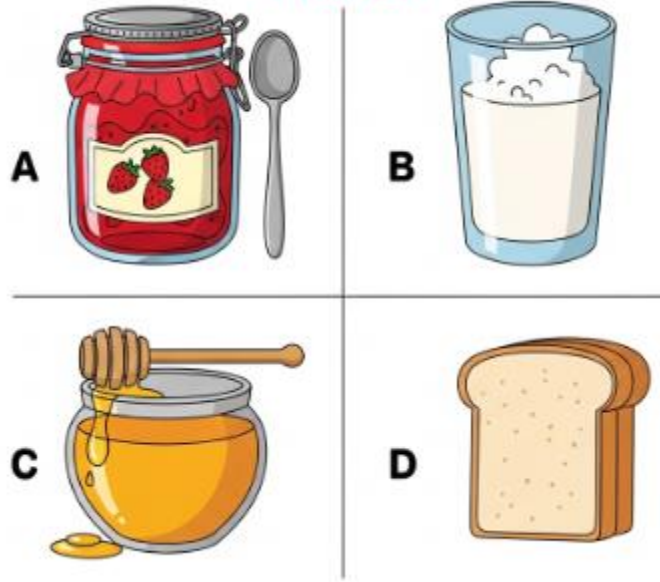
20. The opposite of a heavy bag is a... bag.



- A. A big bag
- B. A full bag
- C. A light bag
- D. A wet bag

21. Bees collect nectar from flowers to make sweet...

ANSWER



- A. Red jam
- B. White milk
- C. Golden honey
- D. Brown bread

22. Before crossing the road, you should stop, look, and...

A



B



C

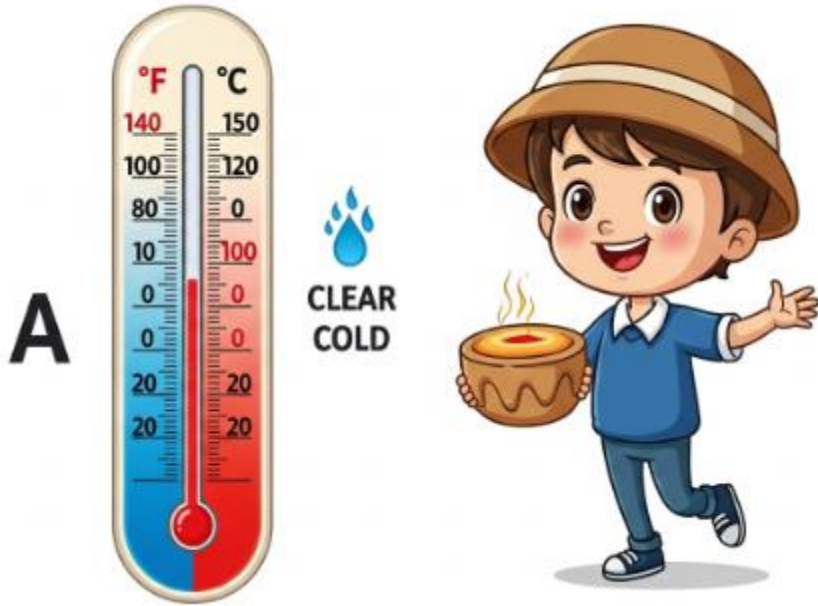


D



- A. Run across
- B. Jump up
- C. Go to sleep
- D. Listen well

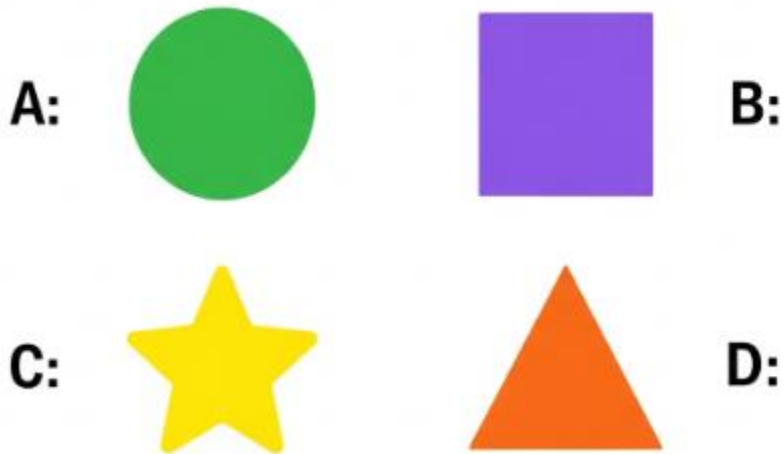
23. A thermometer is used to measure how... something is.



- A. Hot or cold
- B. Heavy or light
- C. Long or short
- D. Loud or quiet

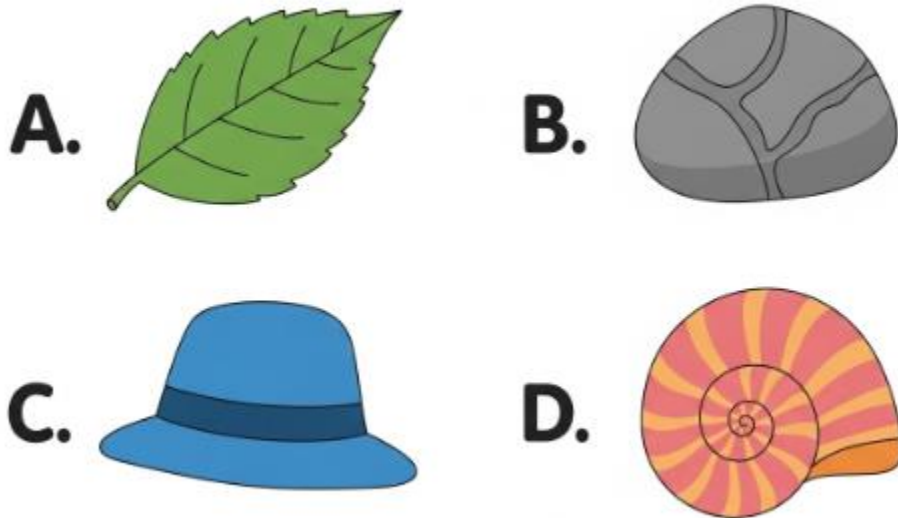
24. The three colours red, blue, and... are called the primary colours.

ANSWER PICTURES



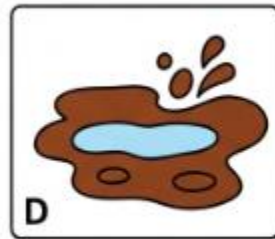
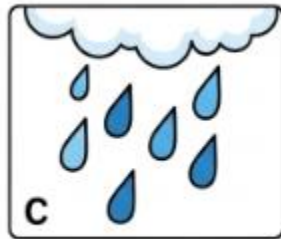
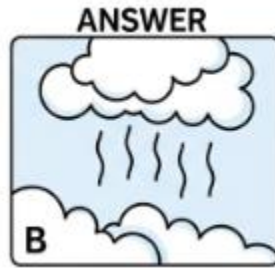
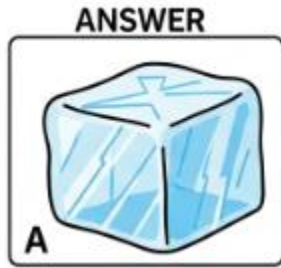
- A. Bright green
- B. Deep purple
- C. Sunny yellow
- D. Warm orange

25. A snail carries its... on its back wherever it goes.



- A. A green leaf
- B. A round stone
- C. A little hat
- D. A curly shell

26. When water gets very cold, it freezes and turns into...



- A. Hard ice
- B. Hot steam
- C. Falling rain
- D. Wet mud

27. A baby kangaroo, called a joey, lives safely in its mother's...

QUESTION



A



B. B



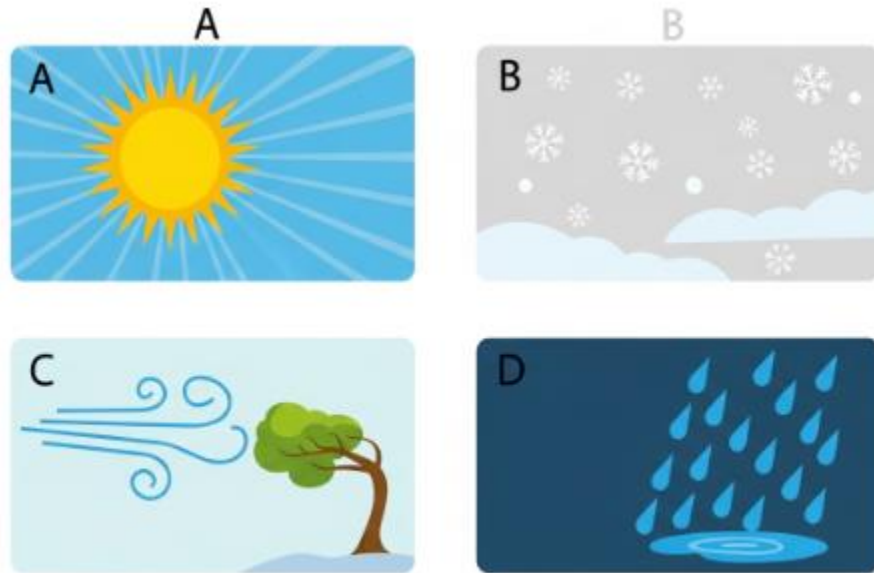
C



D. D

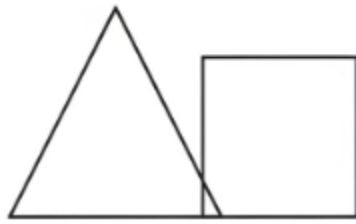
- A. A warm pouch
- B. A twiggy nest
- C. A hard shell
- D. A dark cave

28. We use an umbrella to stay dry when it begins to...



- A. Shine brightly
- B. Snow lightly
- C. Blow hard
- D. Rain down

29. A triangle has three sides, and a square has... sides.



ANSUER A

ANSWER B

ANSUER C

ANSWER D

3

4

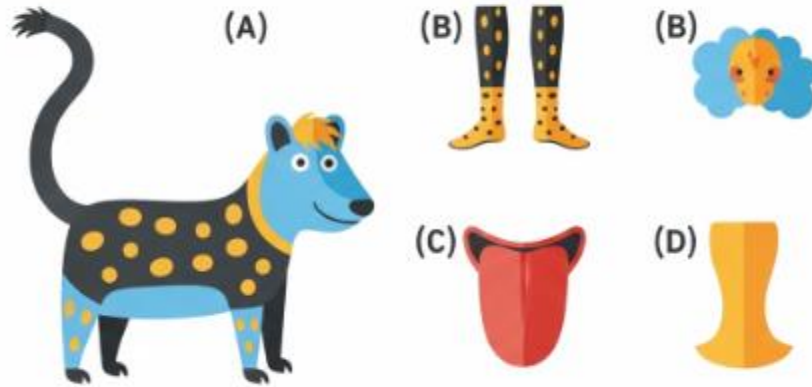
5

6

- A. Three sides
- B. Four sides
- C. Five sides
- D. Six sides

30. At the zoo, the tall giraffe stretched its long... to reach the leaves.

ANSWER PQ-640



- A. Its tail
- B. Its legs
- C. Its tongue
- D. Its neck

Picture Classification (Questions 31–44)

31. Look at the three pictures that go together. Which picture below belongs with them?



ANSWER



B)LT LAGHPT



ANSWER



(A)
(B)



(C)
(C)



(A)
(D)



- A. A closed book
- B. A lit lamp
- C. An empty cup
- D. A leather shoe

32. Which picture belongs with the group above?



cold



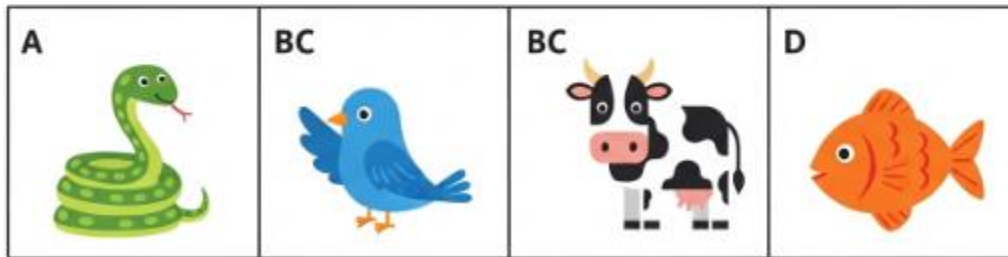
cold



- A. A hot pie
- B. A cup of tea
- C. A lit candle
- D. A snowflake

33. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-643



- A. A snake
- B. A bird
- C. A cow
- D. A fish

34. Which picture belongs with the group above?



A



B



C



D

- A. A tall tree
- B. A grey rock
- C. The bright sun
- D. A flowing river

35. Which picture belongs with the group above?



ANSWER



A

ANSWER



B

GLASS-CUP



C

ANSWER



C

ANSWER

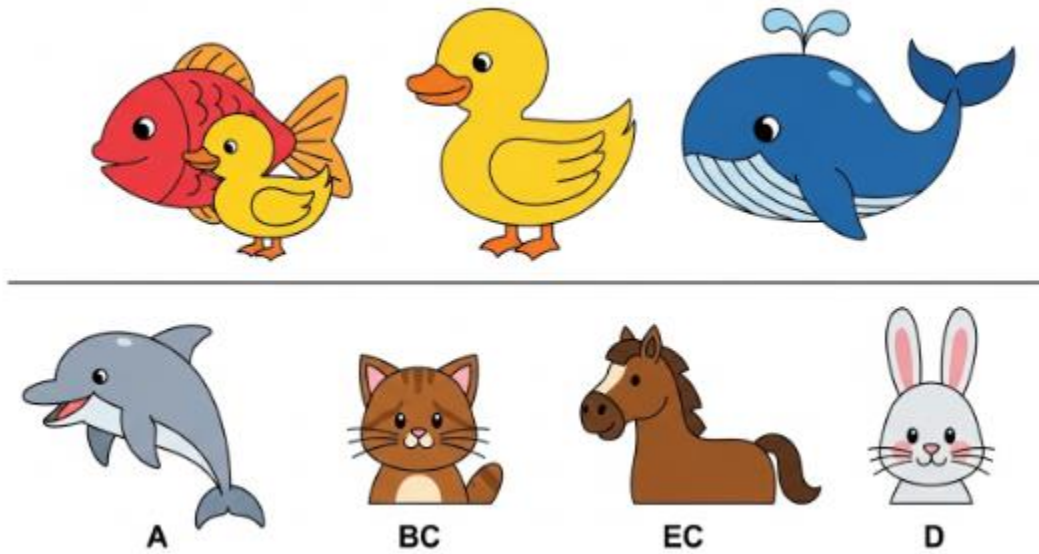


D

- A. A metal spoon
- B. A china cup
- C. A glass window
- D. A wooden door

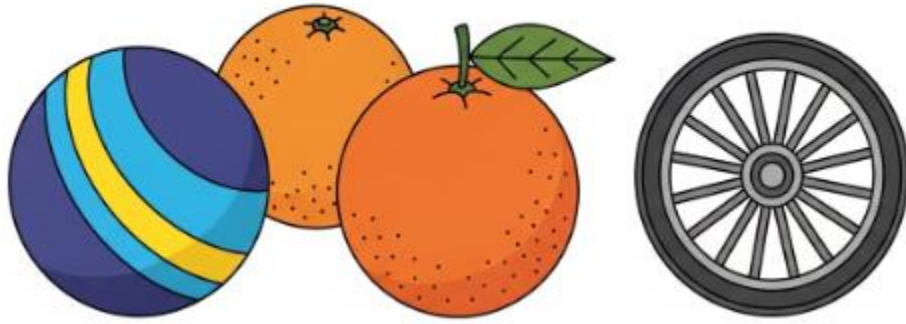
36. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-646



- A. A dolphin
- B. A cat
- C. A horse
- D. A rabbit

37. Which picture belongs with the group above?



AB,

ANSWER



BC,

ANSWER



ANSWER

ED,



ANSWER D

- A. A square box
- B. A flat book
- C. A round clock face
- D. A red brick

38. Which picture belongs with the group above?



ANSWER



A GOAT A



OPTION B



B. C



OPTION D

- A. A farm goat
- B. A wild lion
- C. A striped tiger
- D. A wild zebra

39. Which picture belongs with the group above?



ANSWER PICTURES



A) Bread



B) Choese



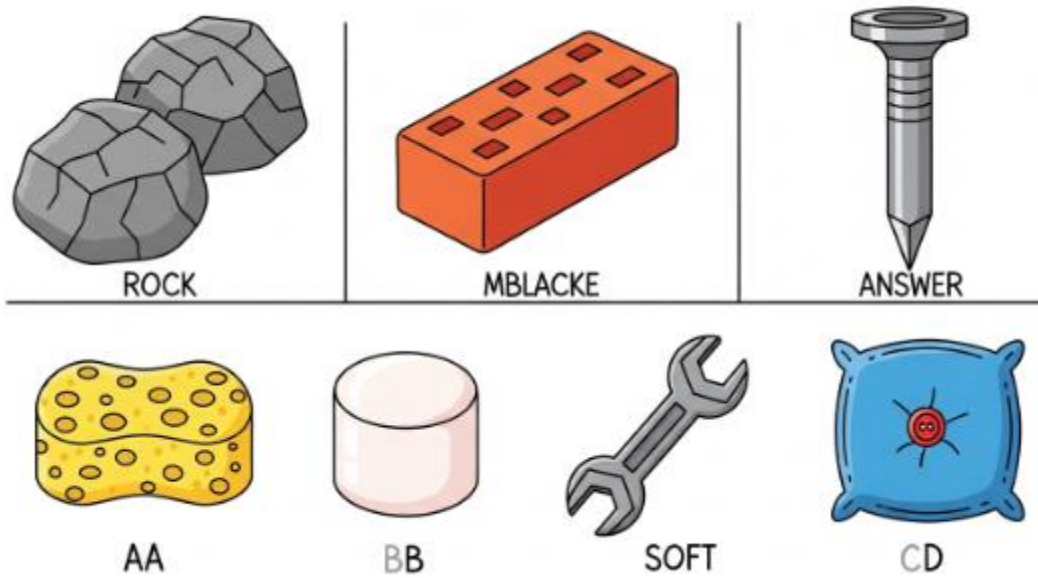
C) tea



D) red apple

- A. A loaf of bread
- B. A block of cheese
- C. A cup of tea
- D. A red apple

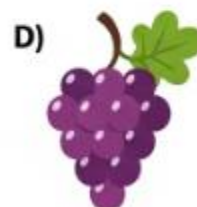
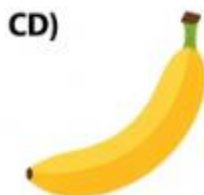
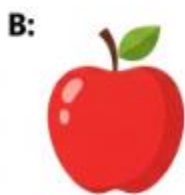
40. Which picture belongs with the group above?



- A. A soft sponge
- B. A marshmallow
- C. A metal spanner
- D. A soft cushion

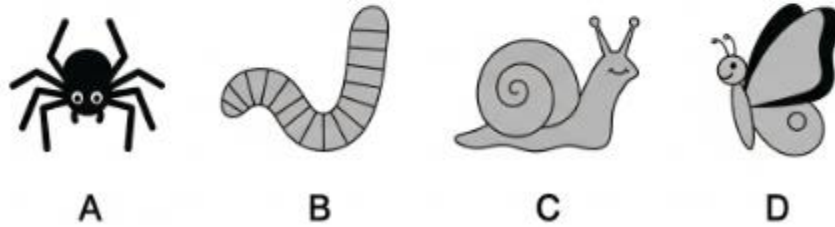
41. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-651



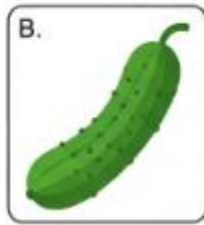
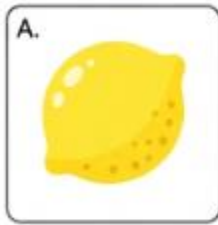
- A. A green cabbage
- B. A red apple
- C. A yellow banana
- D. A purple grape

42. Which picture belongs with the group above?



- A. A spider
- B. A worm
- C. A snail
- D. A butterfly

43. Which picture belongs with the group above?



A. A sour lemon

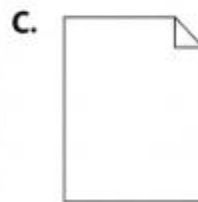
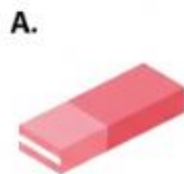
B. A sour pickle

C. A sweet ice cream

D. A pinch of salt

44. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-654



- A. A rubber
- B. A ruler
- C. A sheet of paper
- D. A felt-tip marker

Quantitative Battery

Number Analogies (Questions 45–60)

45. Look at the top pair to see what happened, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

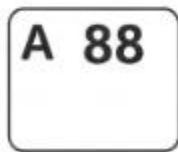
$7 \text{ 🍏} + \text{🍏} \rightarrow \text{🍏} \text{🍏} \text{00} \text{🍏} \text{🍏}$

$\text{🍏} \text{🍏} \text{🍏} \text{🍏} \text{🍏} \rightarrow \text{?}$

A $\text{🍏} \text{🍏} \text{🍏} \text{🍏}$ B = 111 $\text{🍏} \text{🍏}$ C 12 $\text{🍏} + \text{🍏}$ $\text{🍏} \text{12} \text{🍏}$) D 13 $\text{🍏} \text{🍏}$

- A. 10 apples
- B. 11 apples
- C. 12 apples
- D. 13 apples

46. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



- A. 18 stars
- B. 16 stars
- C. 17 stars
- D. 15 stars

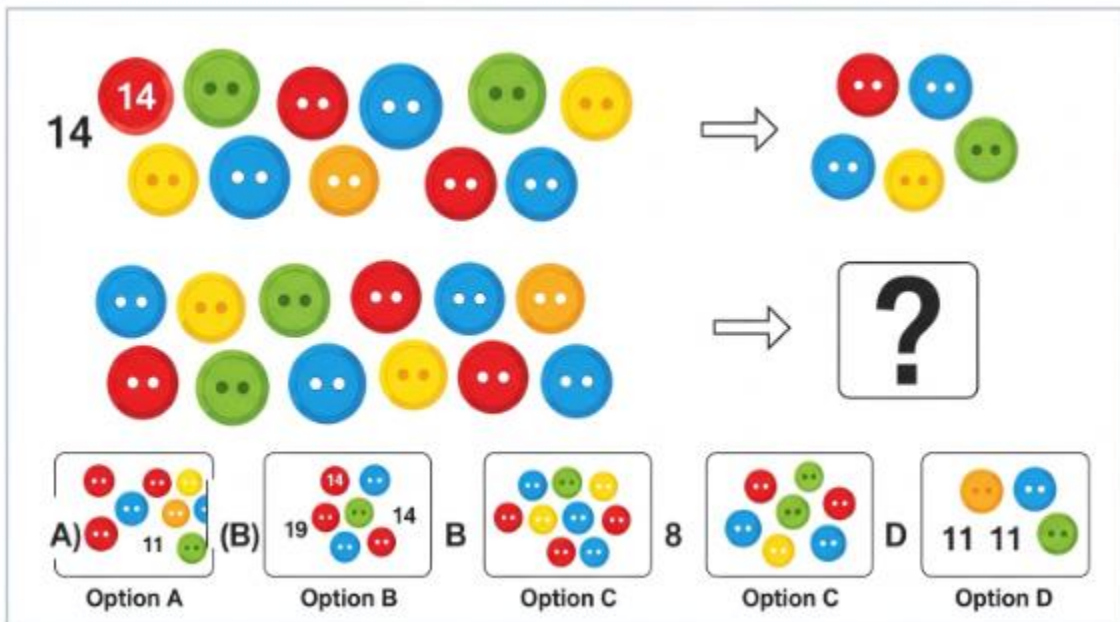
47. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

Figure PQ-657



- A. 13 fish
- B. 14 fish
- C. 16 fish
- D. 15 fish

48. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



- A. 10 buttons
- B. 9 buttons
- C. 8 buttons
- D. 11 buttons

49. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

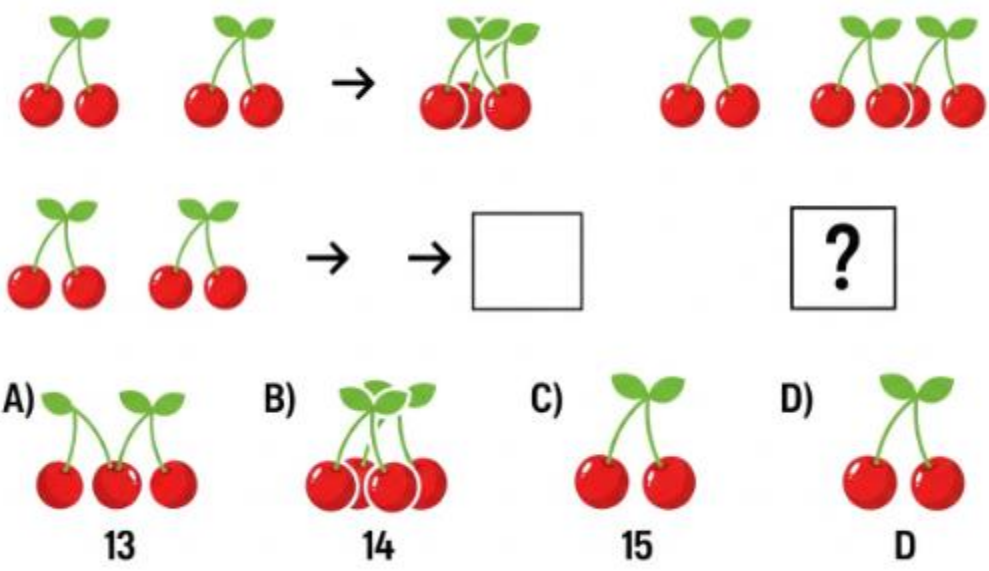
15 dots > 16 dots

17 dots < ?

A		B		17		18	
C		C		19		D	

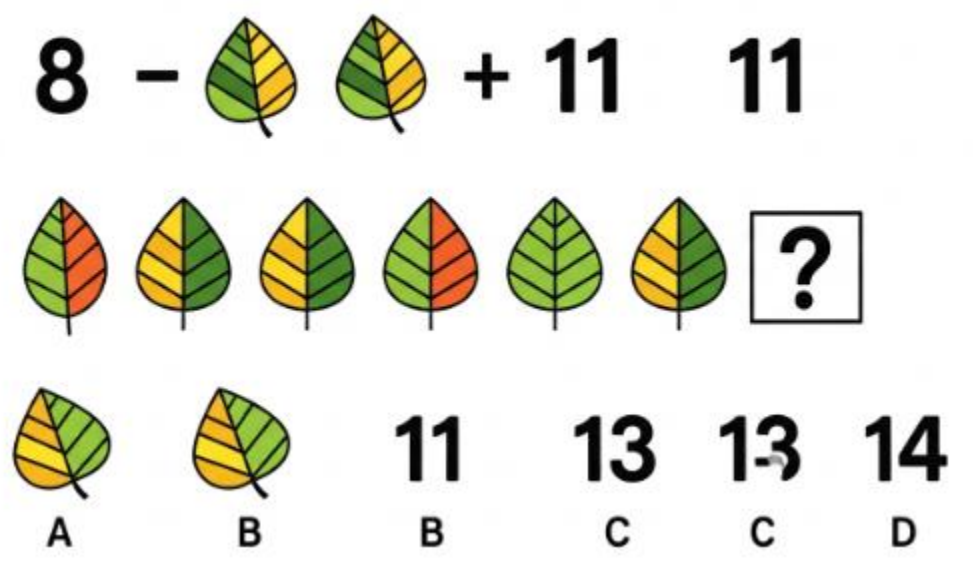
- A. 16 dots
- B. 17 dots
- C. 19 dots
- D. 18 dots

50. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



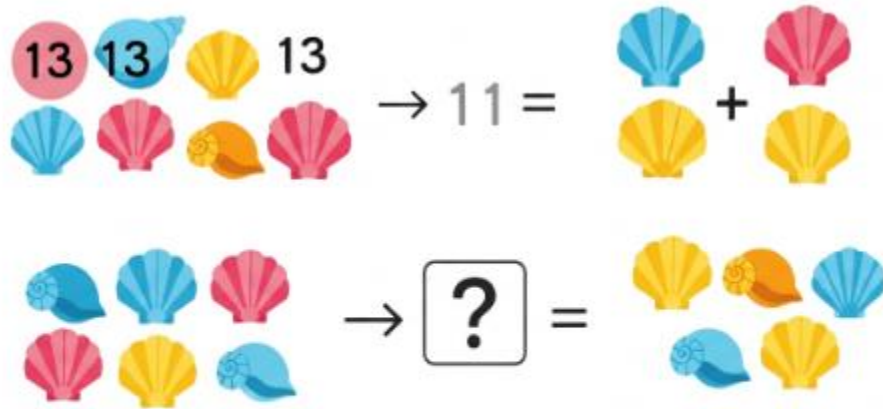
- A. 13 cherries
- B. 14 cherries
- C. 15 cherries
- D. 16 cherries

51. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.



- A. 12 leaves
- B. 11 leaves
- C. 13 leaves
- D. 14 leaves

52. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



ANSWER: A (12) B OPTION 14 Shells
 OPTION C. (13) 13 OPTION C. D) 11

- A. 12 shells
- B. 13 shells
- C. 14 shells
- D. 11 shells

53. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

FIGURE PQ-663



answer pictures

- A. 16 bees
- B. 15 bees
- C. 17 bees
- D. 18 bees

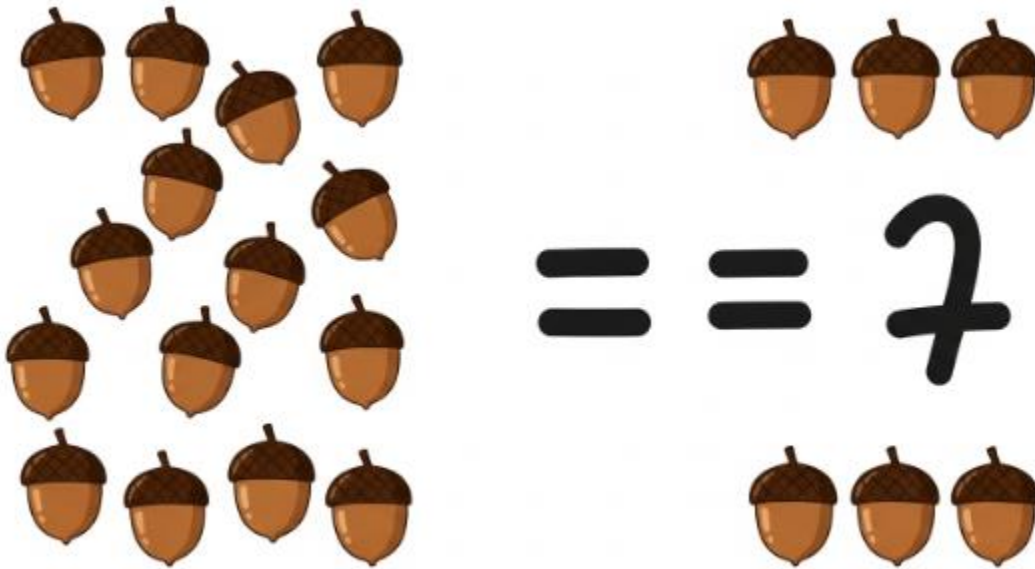
54. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



A Option B 15 Option C 17 Option D

- A. 16 ducks
- B. 15 ducks
- C. 17 ducks
- D. 18 ducks

55. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.



- A. 8 acorns
- B. 9 acorns
- C. 10 acorns
- D. 11 acorns

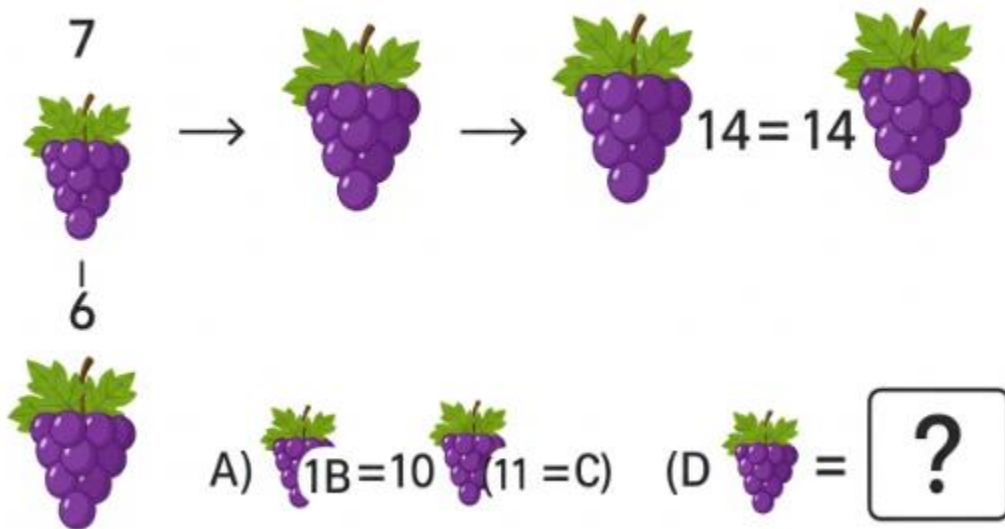
56. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

NUMERAL REASING PUZZLE



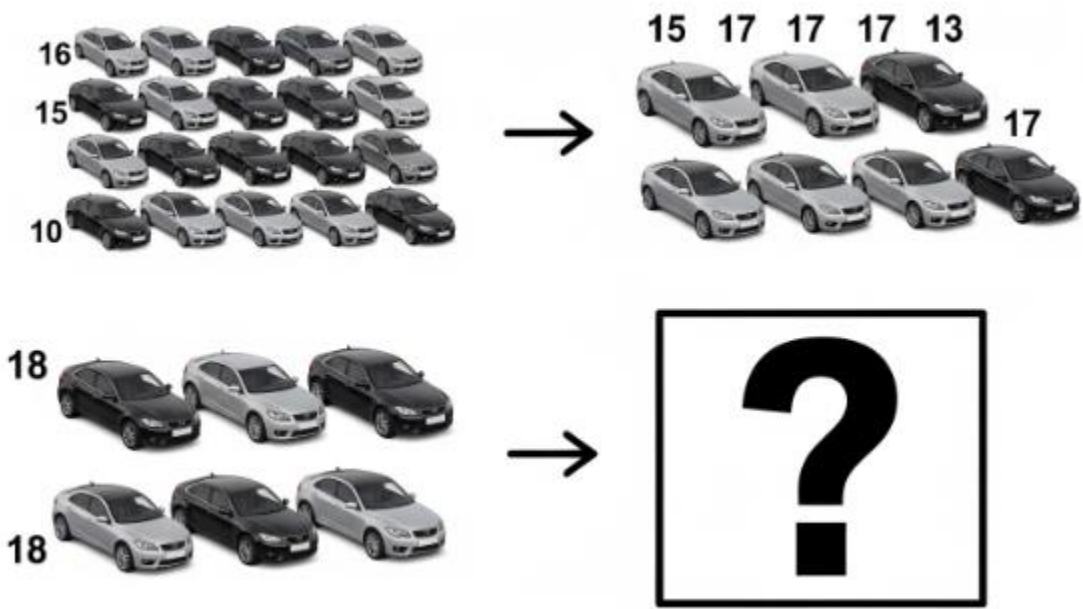
- A. 12 sweets
- B. 13 sweets
- C. 14 sweets
- D. 15 sweets

57. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.



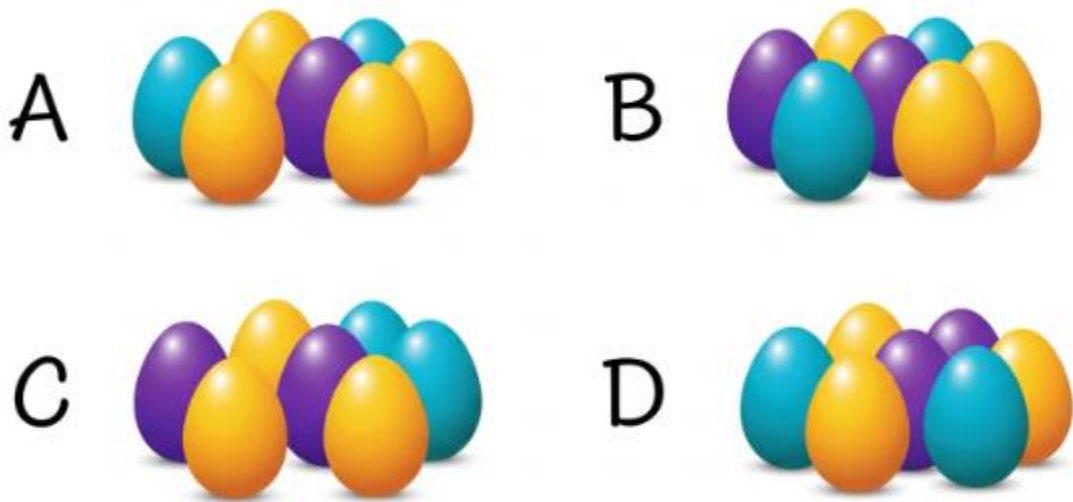
- A. 12 grapes
- B. 10 grapes
- C. 11 grapes
- D. 14 grapes

58. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



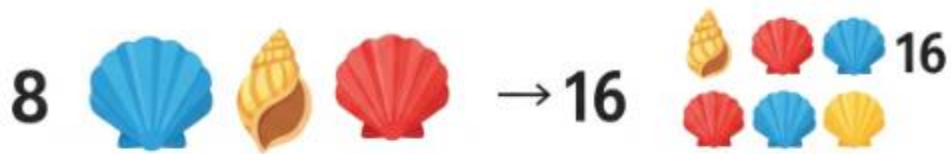
- A. 17 cars
- B. 18 cars
- C. 20 cars
- D. 19 cars

59. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.



- A. 12 eggs
- B. 13 eggs
- C. 14 eggs
- D. 15 eggs

60. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

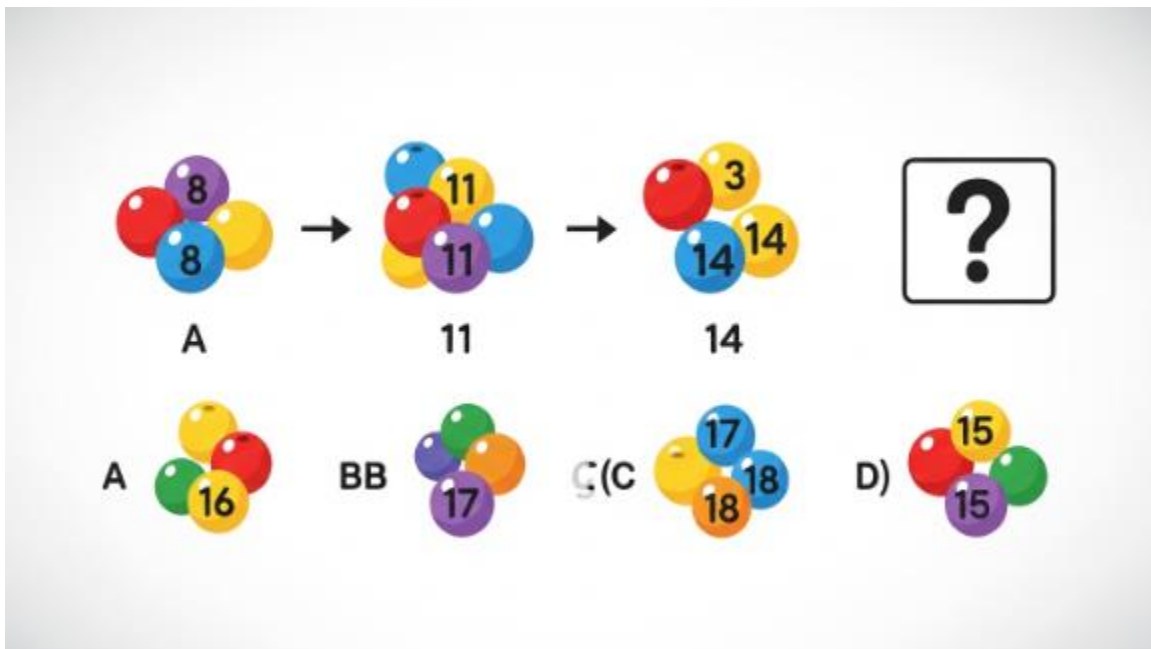


- A. 9 Shells
- B. 10 Shells
- C. 11 Shells
- D. 12 Shells

- A. 9 shells
- B. 10 shells
- C. 11 shells
- D. 12 shells

Number Series (Questions 61–76)

61. Look at the rows of beads in order. Choose the group that comes next.



- A. 16 beads
- B. 17 beads
- C. 18 beads
- D. 15 beads

62. Which group of beads comes next?

Bead Grouping Pattern Problems

Answer A **Answer B** **Answer C** **Answer D**
 A 18 17 17 19 19 20 20

- A. 18 beads
- B. 17 beads
- C. 19 beads
- D. 20 beads

63. Which group of beads comes next?

18 + 16 + 14 = ?

A
13
Box B
11
Box C
12
Box C
12
Box D
10

- A. 13 beads
- B. 11 beads
- C. 12 beads
- D. 10 beads

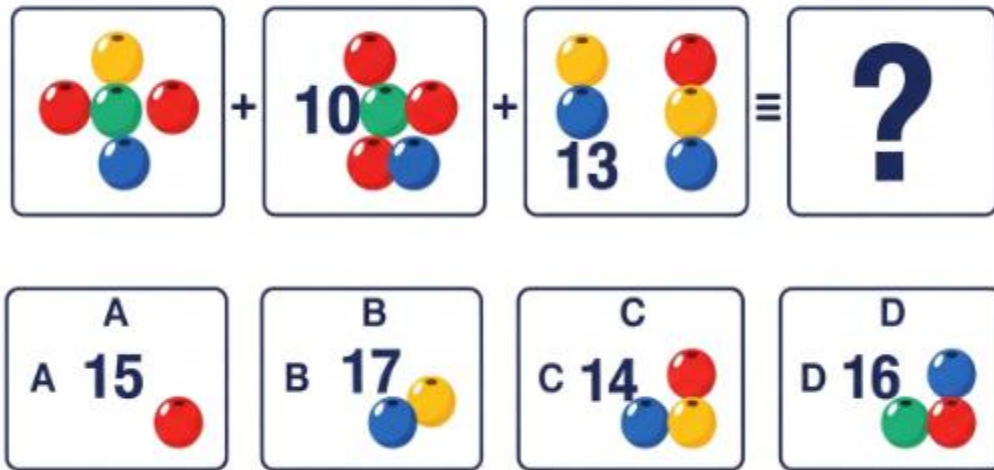
64. Which group of beads comes next?

OPTION A
OPTION B
OPTION C
OPTION D

A) 18
(B) 17
(20) 20
(D) 19

- A. 18 beads
- B. 17 beads
- C. 20 beads
- D. 19 beads

65. Which group of beads comes next?



- A. 15 beads
- B. 17 beads
- C. 14 beads
- D. 16 beads

66. Which group of beads comes next?

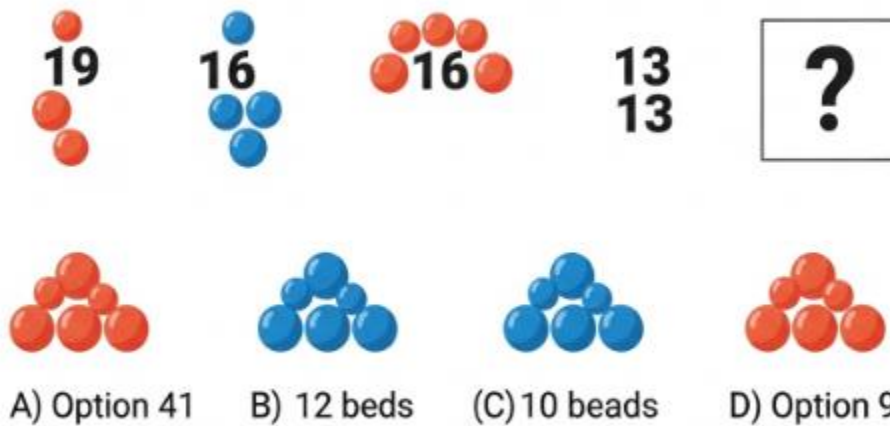


Figure PQ-676

- A. 11 beads
- B. 12 beads
- C. 10 beads
- D. 9 beads

67. Which group of beads comes next?

PQ-677



- A. 19 beads
- B. 18 beads
- C. 20 beads
- D. 21 beads

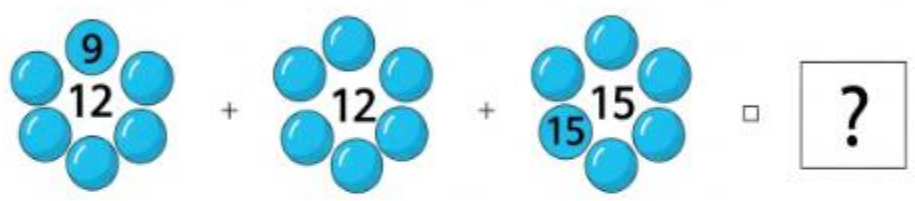
68. Which group of beads comes next?



- A  12 B   10 B  11 C   9 D

- A. 12 beads
- B. 10 beads
- C. 11 beads
- D. 9 beads

69. Which group of beads comes next?

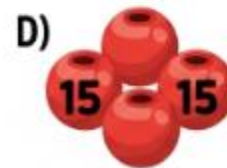
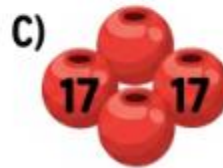
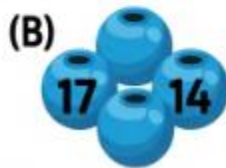
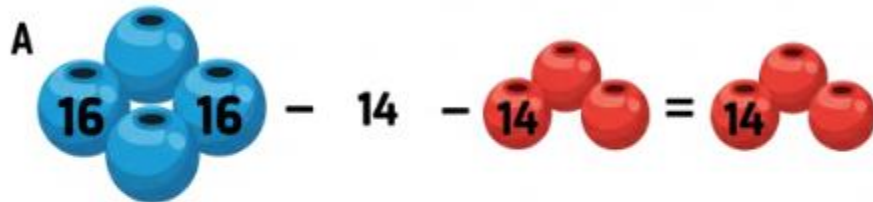


- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

- A. 17 beads
- B. 18 beads
- C. 19 beads
- D. 16 beads

70. Which group of beads comes next?

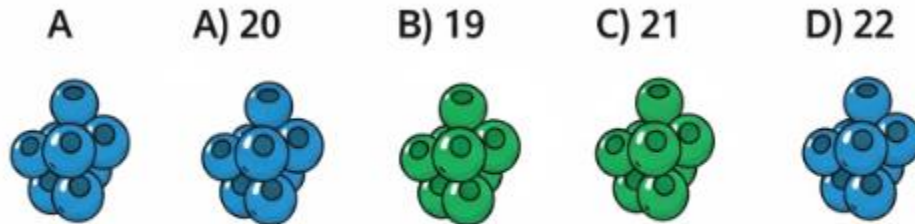
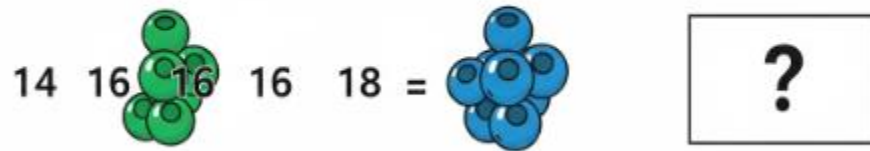
ANSWER OPTIONS



- A. 16 beads
- B. 14 beads
- C. 17 beads
- D. 15 beads

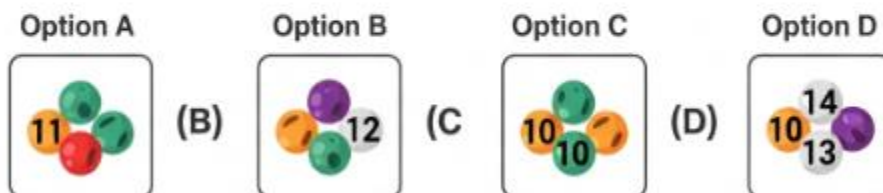
71. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-681



- A. 20 beads
- B. 19 beads
- C. 21 beads
- D. 22 beads

72. Which group of beads comes next?



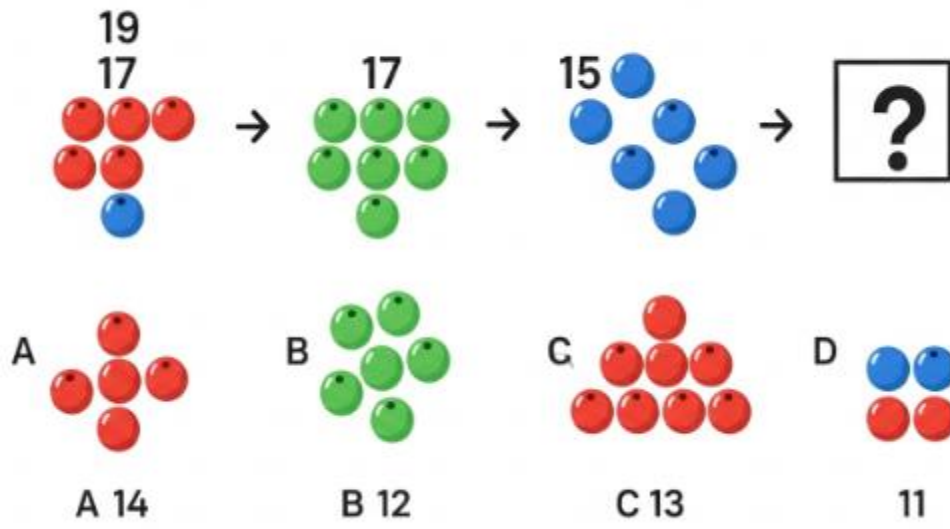
- A. 11 beads
- B. 12 beads
- C. 10 beads
- D. 13 beads

73. Which group of beads comes next?

The image shows a sequence of bead groups. The first group consists of 6 beads (3 blue, 2 red, 1 yellow) and a sign with the number 9. The second group consists of 7 beads (3 red, 2 blue, 2 purple) and a sign with the number 12. An equals sign follows. To the right is a square box with a question mark. Below are four options: A (14 beads), B (15 beads), C (16 beads), and D (13 beads).

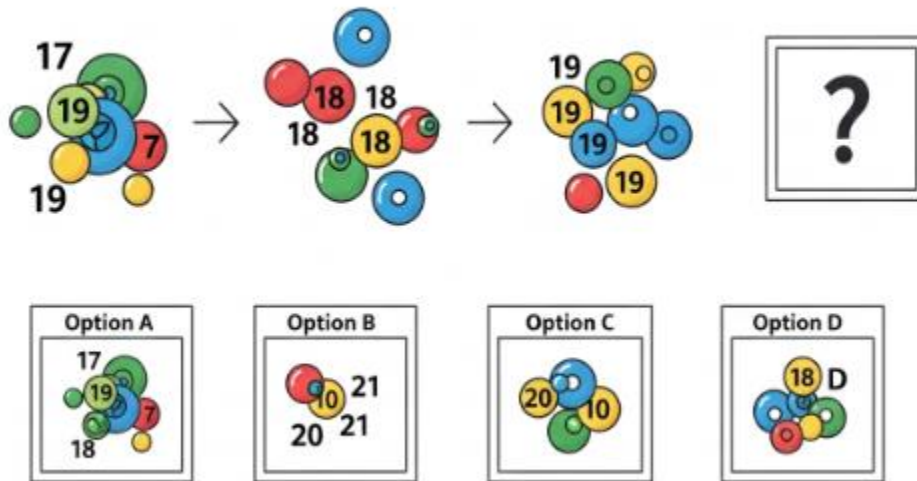
- A. 14 beads
- B. 15 beads
- C. 16 beads
- D. 13 beads

74. Which group of beads comes next?



- A. 14 beads
- B. 12 beads
- C. 13 beads
- D. 11 beads

75. Which group of beads comes next?



- A. 19 beads
- B. 21 beads
- C. 20 beads
- D. 18 beads

76. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-686



Answer A



Answer B



Answer C 11



Answer D

- A. 13 beads
- B. 14 beads
- C. 11 beads
- D. 12 beads

Number Puzzles (Questions 77–90)

77. There are 9 birds on a branch. Then 7 more birds land on the branch. How many birds are on the branch now?

- A. 14 birds

- B. 15 birds
- C. 17 birds
- D. 16 birds

78. There are 17 apples in a basket. You eat 8 of them. How many apples are left?

- A. 9 apples
- B. 10 apples
- C. 8 apples
- D. 7 apples

79. A box has some pencils. You add 6 more, and now there are 14 pencils. How many pencils were in the box to start?

- A. 7 pencils
- B. 8 pencils
- C. 9 pencils
- D. 6 pencils

80. In the garden there are 7 cats, 5 dogs, and 4 rabbits. How many animals are in the garden altogether?

- A. 14 animals
- B. 15 animals
- C. 17 animals
- D. 16 animals

81. There are 18 balloons at the party. Then 9 of them pop. How many balloons are left?

- A. 9 balloons

- B. 10 balloons
- C. 8 balloons
- D. 7 balloons

82. You need 16 stickers to fill your chart, but you only have 9. How many more stickers do you need?

- A. 6 stickers
- B. 7 stickers
- C. 8 stickers
- D. 5 stickers

83. There are 15 ducks on the pond. Then 8 ducks swim away. How many ducks are left on the pond?

- A. 6 ducks
- B. 7 ducks
- C. 8 ducks
- D. 9 ducks

84. There are 9 red blocks and 9 blue blocks. How many blocks are there altogether?

- A. 16 blocks
- B. 17 blocks
- C. 19 blocks
- D. 18 blocks

85. There are 19 sweets in a bag. You eat 9 of them. How many sweets are left?

- A. 8 sweets

- B. 9 sweets
- C. 10 sweets
- D. 11 sweets

86. A box has some crayons. You add 9 more, and now there are 18 crayons. How many crayons were in the box to start?

- A. 7 crayons
- B. 8 crayons
- C. 10 crayons
- D. 9 crayons

87. There are 8 fish in a tank. Then 9 more fish are added. How many fish are in the tank now?

- A. 15 fish
- B. 16 fish
- C. 17 fish
- D. 18 fish

88. There are 20 cherries in a bowl. You eat 8 of them. How many cherries are left?

- A. 12 cherries
- B. 11 cherries
- C. 10 cherries
- D. 13 cherries

89. There are 12 cars in the car park. Then 7 more cars arrive. How many cars are in the car park now?

- A. 17 cars

- B. 18 cars
- C. 19 cars
- D. 20 cars

90. You need 15 cards to win the game, but you only have 8. How many more cards do you need?

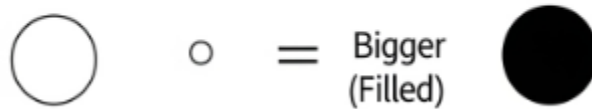
- A. 6 cards
- B. 7 cards
- C. 8 cards
- D. 5 cards

Nonverbal Battery

Figure Matrices (Questions 91–106)

91. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Figure PQ-687



A

BC)





Neutral




Doicle

- A. A large white square
- B. A small black square
- C. A large black square
- D. A large black circle

92. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Answer

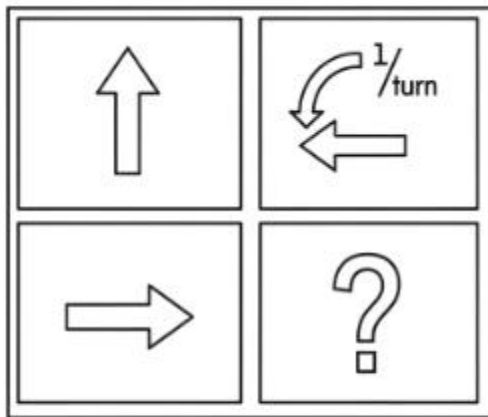
	→	
		

Answer B CC Answer D

- A. Two white stars
- B. One black star
- C. Two black stars
- D. Two black triangles

93. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

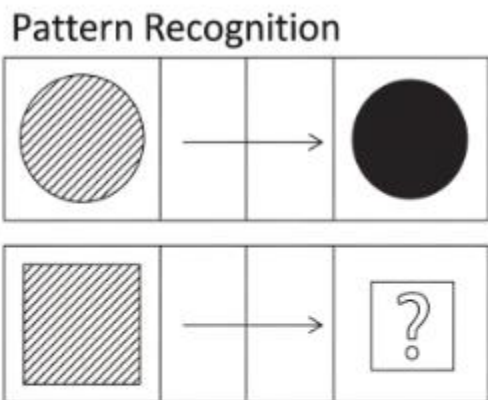






A) A , Figun, B) B) C C Left, Fight D

ANSWER FIGURES

- A. Arrow pointing down
- B. Arrow pointing up
- C. Arrow pointing left
- D. Arrow pointing right

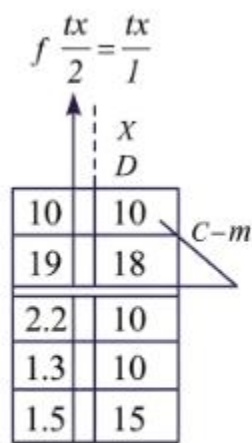
94. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



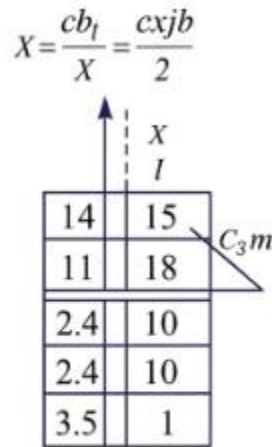
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  |  |  |  |
| Answer B | AB C | Answer C | Answer D |

- A. A white square
- B. A striped square
- C. A black square
- D. A black circle

95. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



A B)
Answer Figures



(C D)
Answer Figures

- A. A large black circle
- B. A small white circle
- C. A small black circle
- D. A small black triangle

96. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

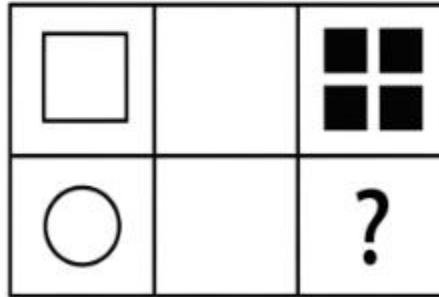


Figure A



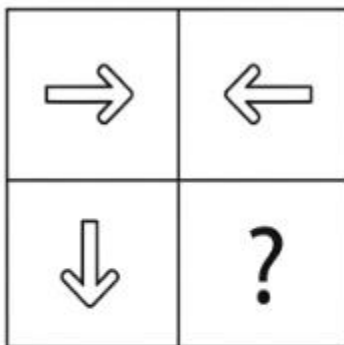
Figure B



Figure C

- A. Three white circles
- B. One black circle
- C. Two black circles
- D. Three black circles

97. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



PASTOIBLE ANSWER FIGURES



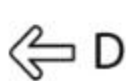
A

B

C

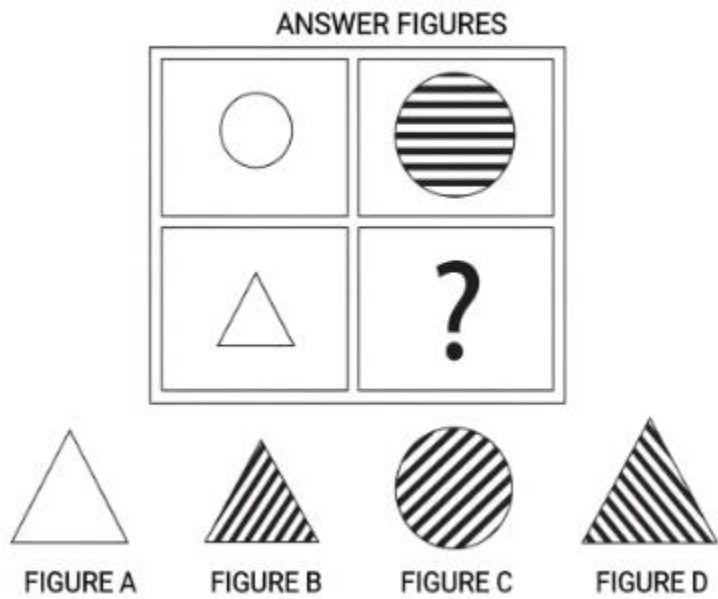


D



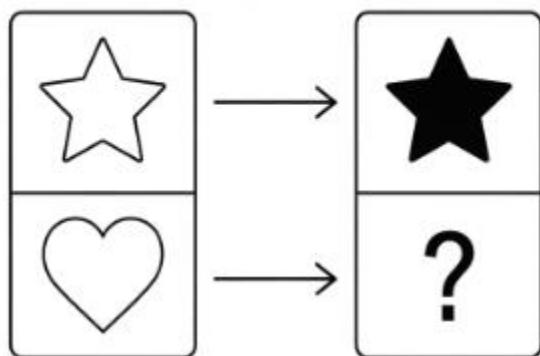
- A. Arrow pointing down
- B. Arrow pointing right
- C. Arrow pointing up
- D. Arrow pointing left

98. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A large white triangle
- B. A small striped triangle
- C. A large striped circle
- D. A large striped triangle

99. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

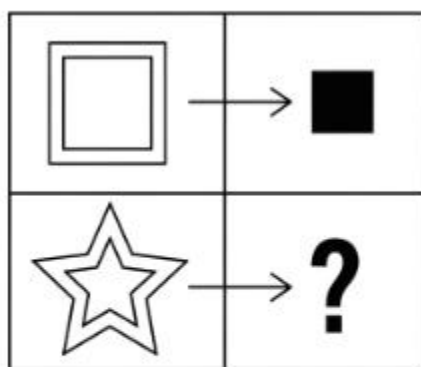


ANSWER A ANSWER C ANSWER



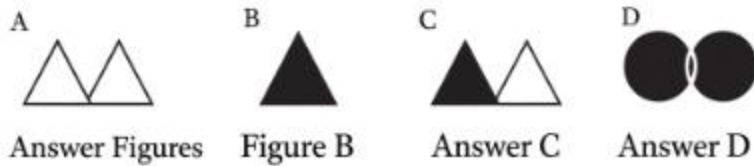
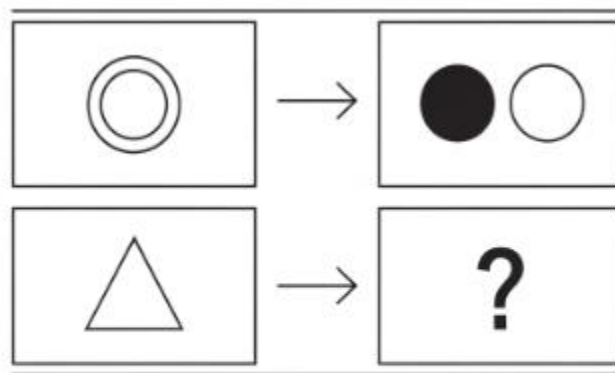
- A. A black heart
- B. A white heart
- C. A striped heart
- D. A black star

100. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



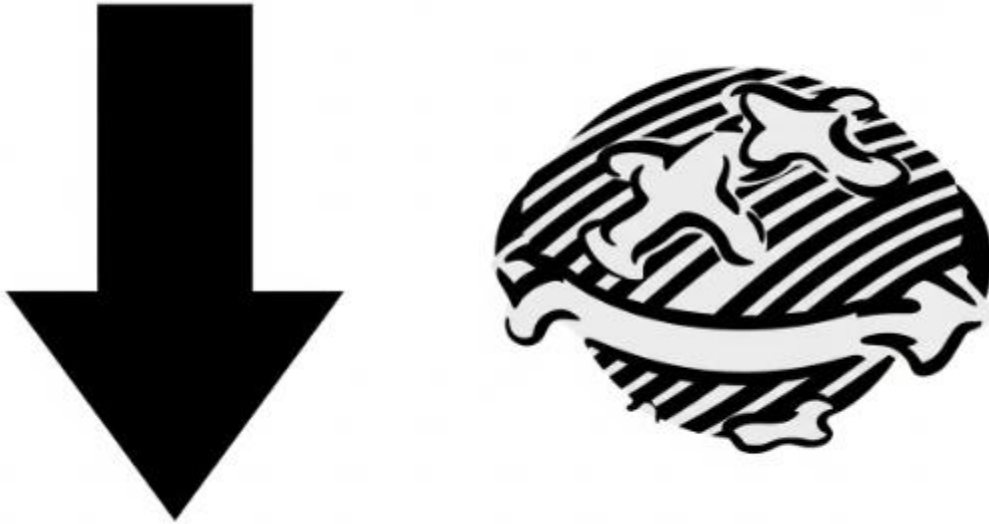
- A. A small black star
- B. A large black star
- C. A small white star
- D. A small black square

101. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



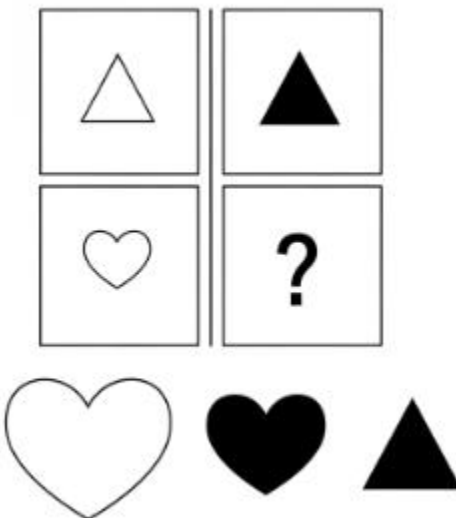
- A. Two white triangles
- B. One black triangle
- C. Two black triangles
- D. Two black circles

102. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. Arrow pointing up
- B. Arrow pointing right
- C. Arrow pointing down
- D. Arrow pointing left

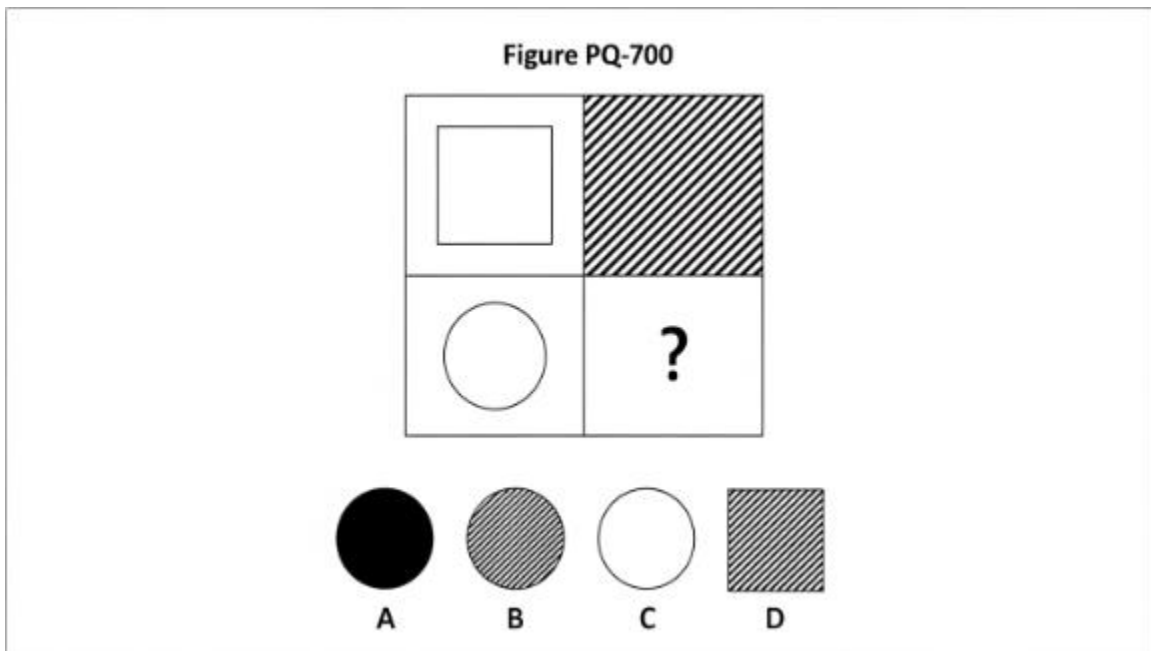
103. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



Answer A Answer B B C C Answer D Tigugle

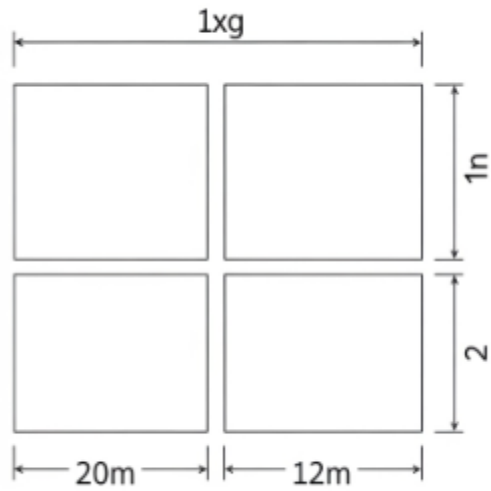
- A. A large white heart
- B. A small black heart
- C. A large black heart
- D. A large black triangle

104. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A black circle
- B. A striped circle
- C. A white circle
- D. A striped square

105. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A large black square
- B. A small black square
- C. A small white square
- D. A small black circle

106. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Figure PQ-702

	?

A

B

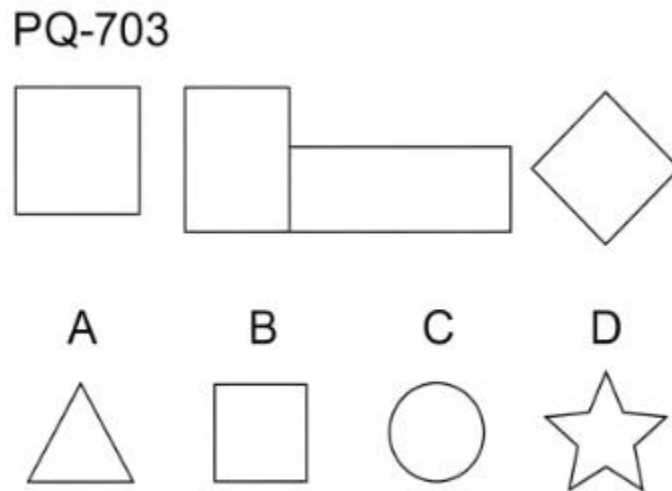
C

D

- A. Three circles
- B. Two squares
- C. One square
- D. Three squares

Figure Classification (Questions 107–122)

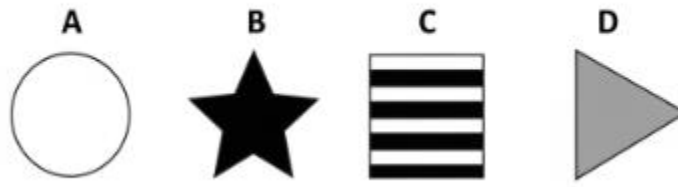
107. The three figures go together because of one rule. Choose the figure that belongs with them.



- A. A triangle
- B. A square
- C. A circle
- D. A star

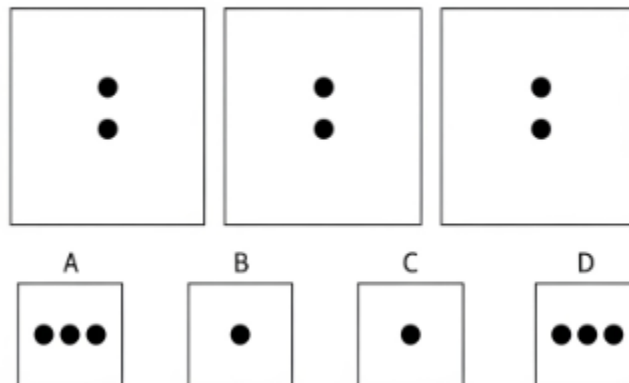
108. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

Figure PQ-704



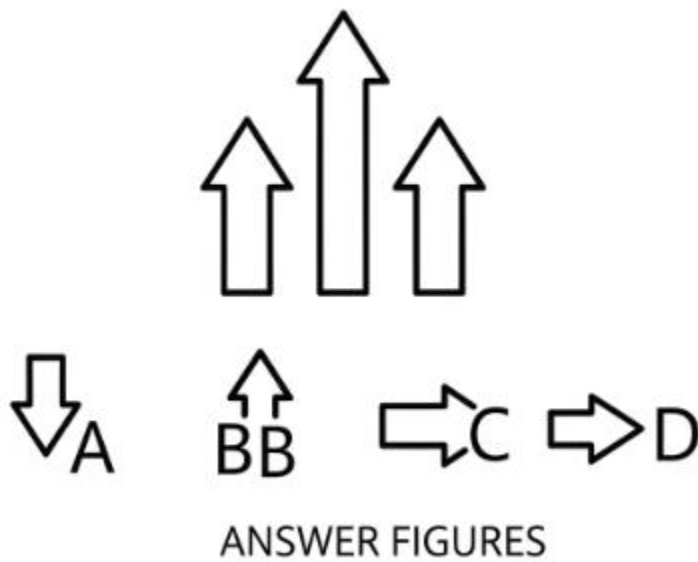
- A. A white circle
- B. A black star
- C. A striped square
- D. A grey triangle

109. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



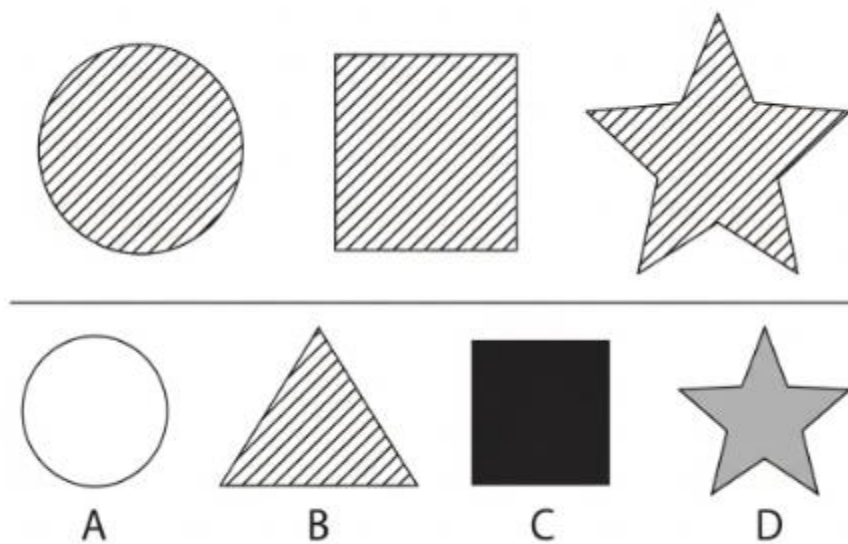
- A. A box with three dots
- B. A box with two dots
- C. A box with one dot
- D. A box with four dots

110. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



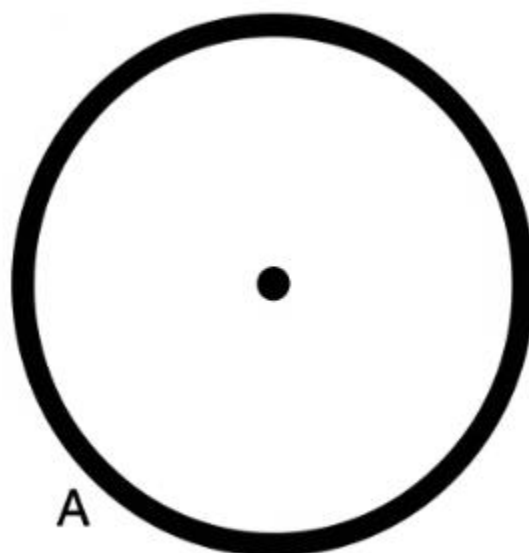
- A. Arrow pointing down
- B. Arrow pointing up
- C. Arrow pointing left
- D. Arrow pointing right

111. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



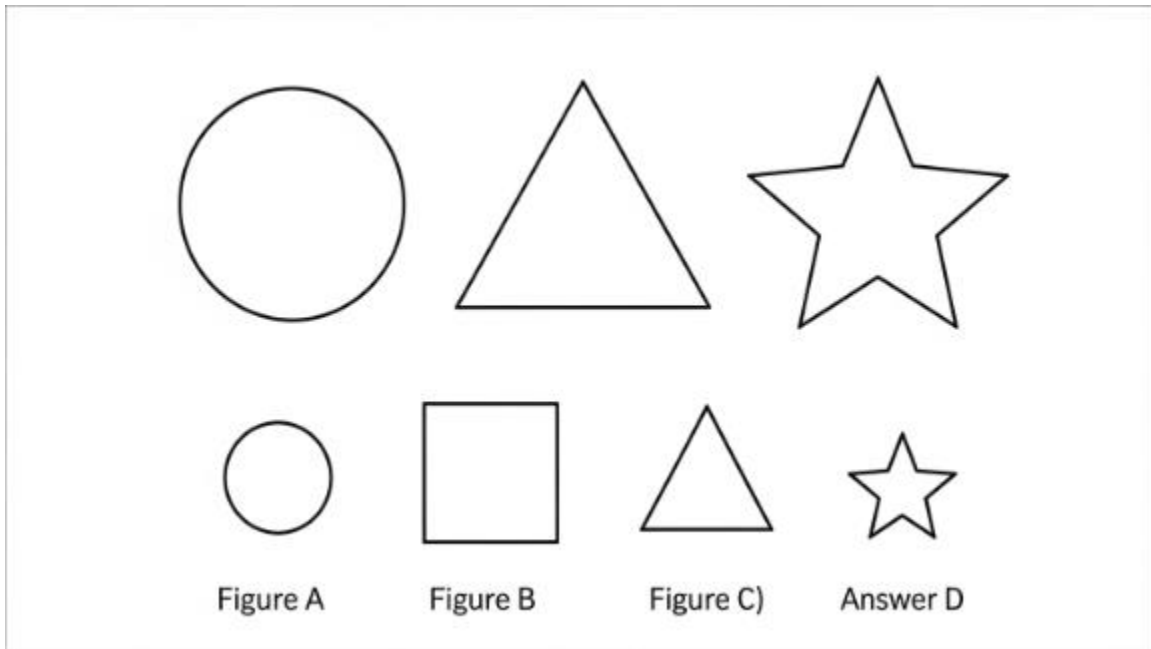
- A. A white circle
- B. A striped triangle
- C. A black square
- D. A grey star

112. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



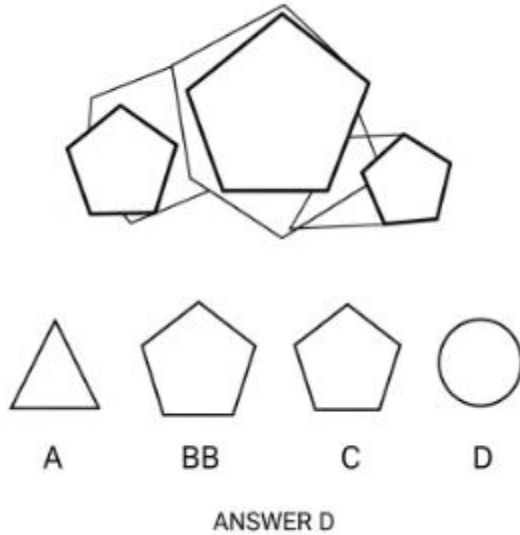
- A. A circle with a dot
- B. A plain square
- C. A plain triangle
- D. A plain star

113. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



- A. A small circle
- B. A large square
- C. A small triangle
- D. A small star

114. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



- A. A triangle
- B. A pentagon
- C. A square
- D. A circle

115. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

Figure PQ-711

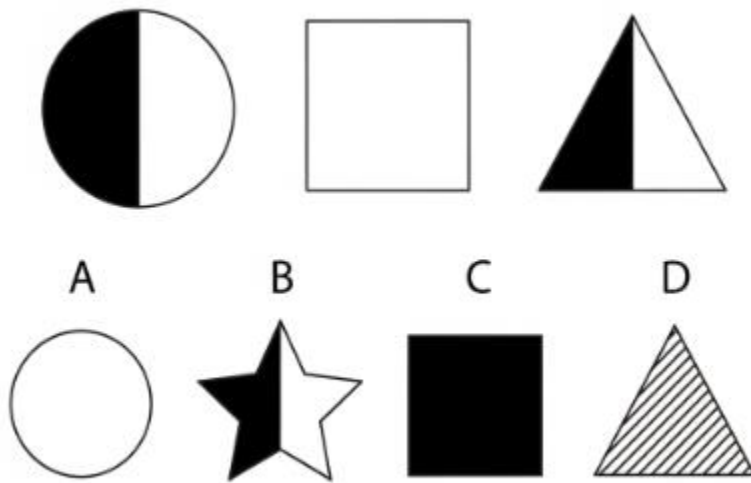
<p><u>grouped</u></p>	<p>isquped</p>	<p>grauped</p>
-----------------------	----------------	----------------

Answer figures A–D:

<p>(A) A ★ ★</p>	<p>(B) 1 ★</p>	<p>(C) B ★</p>	<p>(D) D ★ ★ ★</p>
--	--	--	--

- A. A box with three stars
- B. A box with one star
- C. A box with two stars
- D. A box with four stars

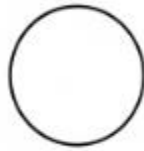
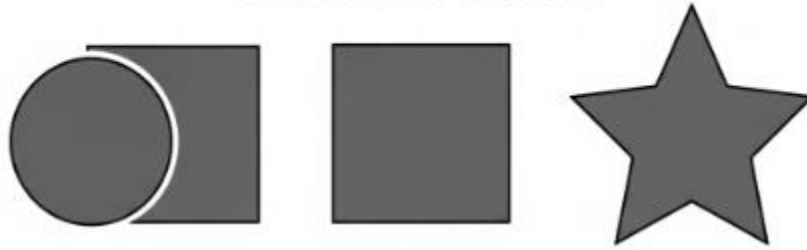
116. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



- A. A fully white circle
- B. A half-shaded star
- C. A fully black square
- D. A striped triangle

117. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

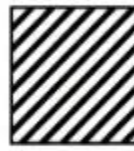
GLOUPED FIGURES



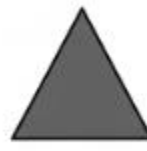
A



B



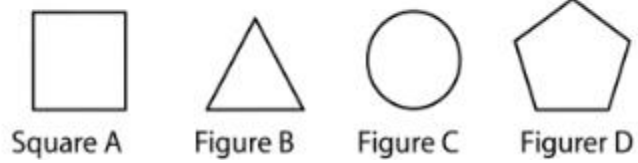
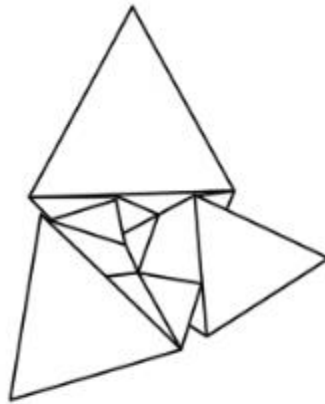
C



D

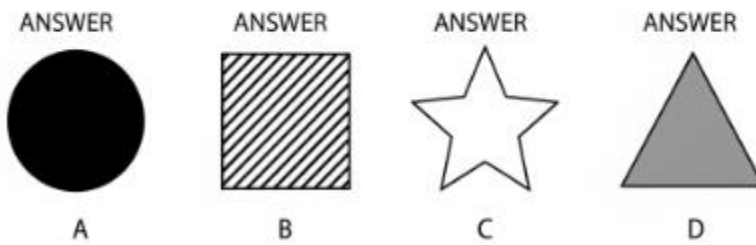
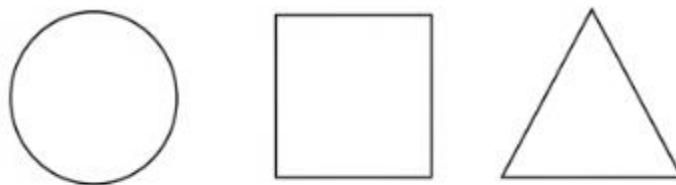
- A. A white circle
- B. A black star
- C. A striped square
- D. A grey triangle

118. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



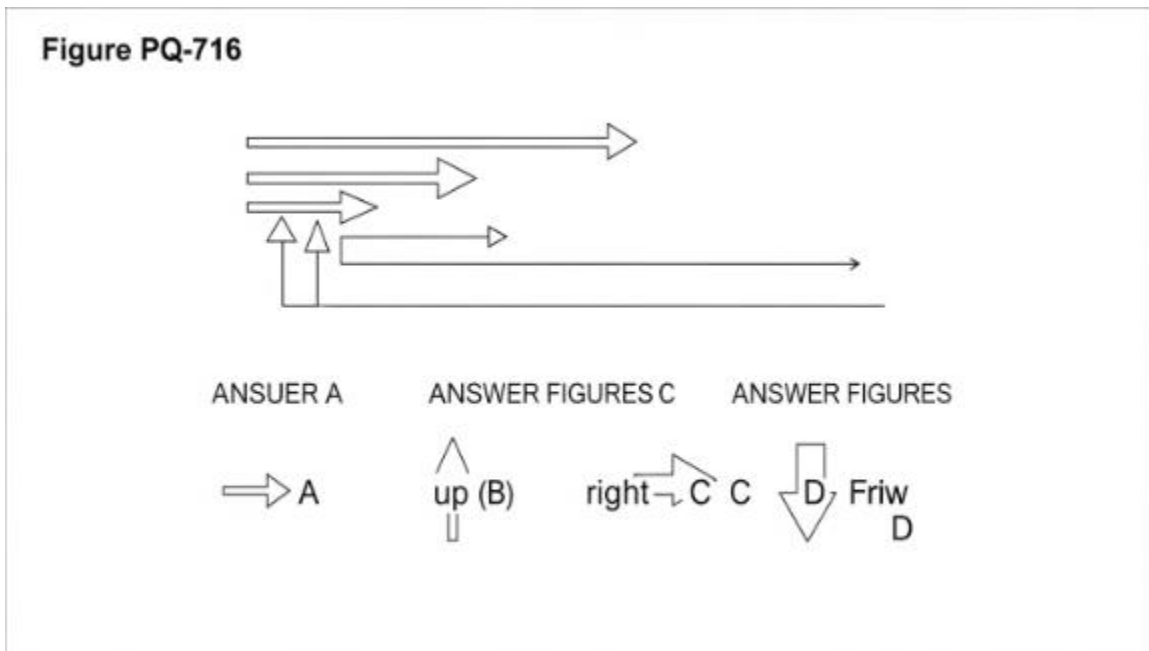
- A. A square
- B. A triangle
- C. A circle
- D. A pentagon

119. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



- A. A black circle
- B. A striped square
- C. A white star
- D. A grey triangle

120. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



- A. Arrow pointing left
- B. Arrow pointing up
- C. Arrow pointing right
- D. Arrow pointing down

121. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

Figure PQ-717



Answer Figures



A



B



C

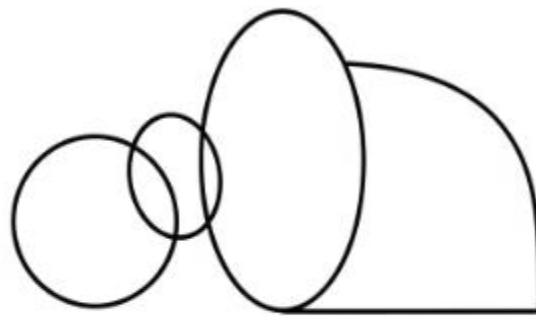


D

Answer Figures

- A. A large black star
- B. A small white star
- C. A small striped star
- D. A small black star

122. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



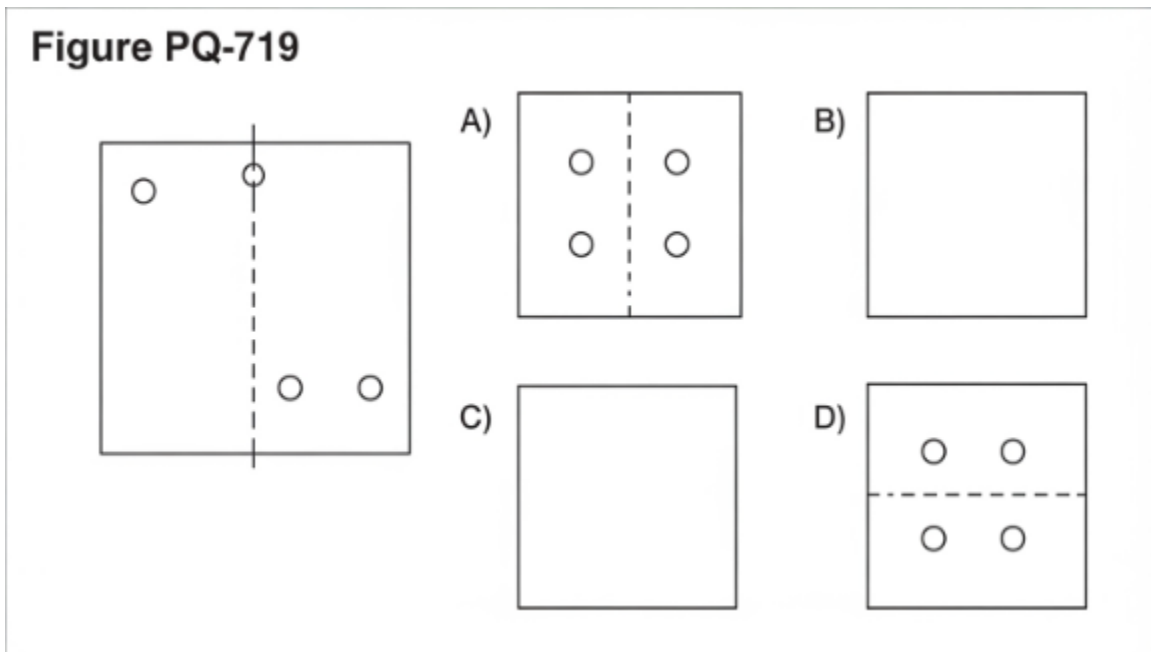
ANSWER



- A. An oval shape
- B. A square
- C. A triangle
- D. A star

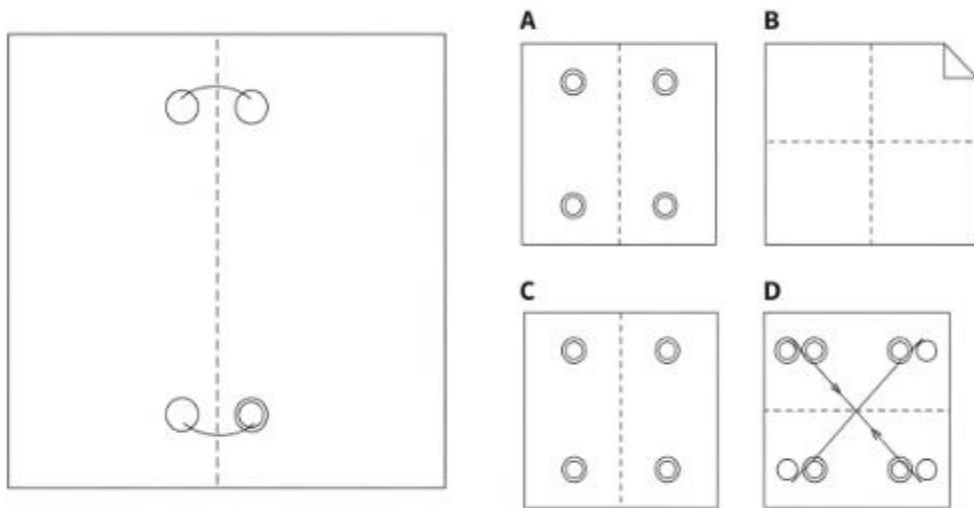
Paper Folding (Questions 123–136)

123. The paper is folded once and a hole is punched. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



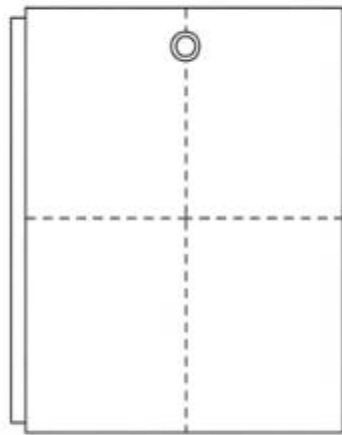
- A. Two holes, far apart
- B. Two holes, centre top
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

124. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

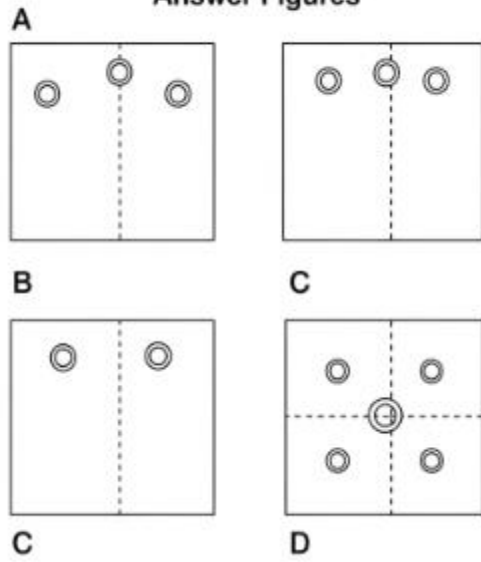


- A. Two holes
- B. Three holes
- C. Six holes
- D. Four holes

125. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

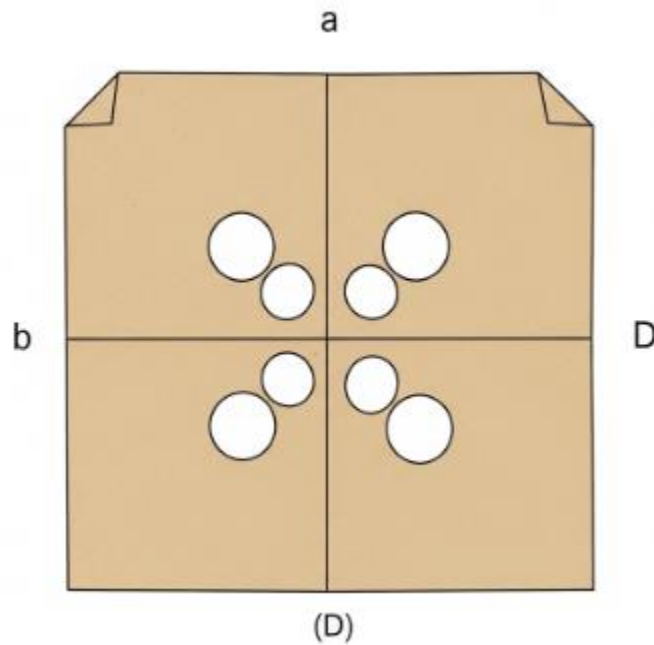


Answer Figures



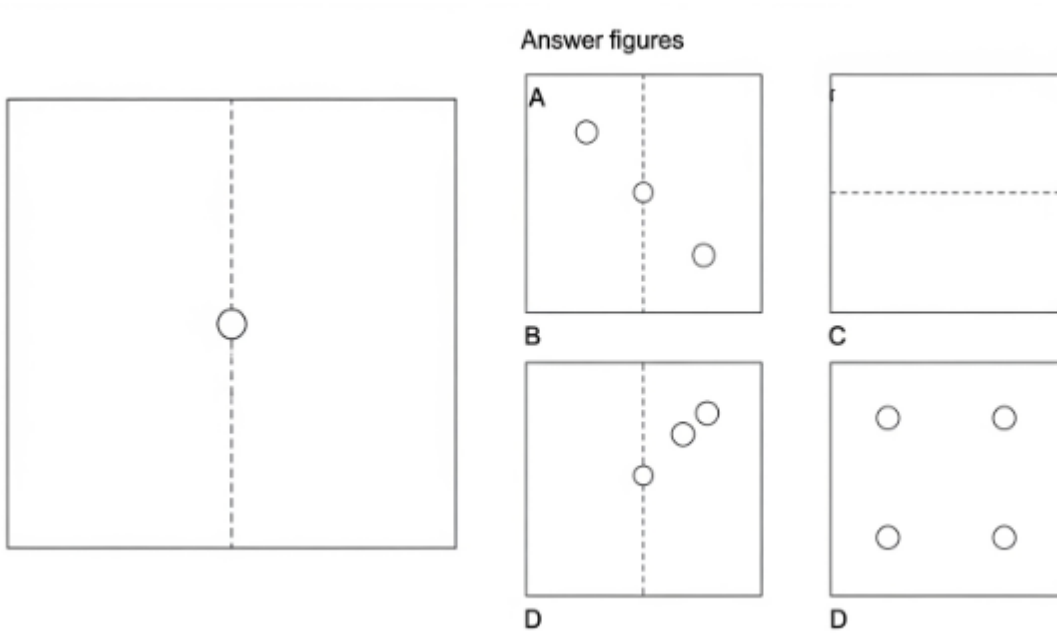
- A. Two holes, top corners
- B. Two holes, near centre
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

126. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



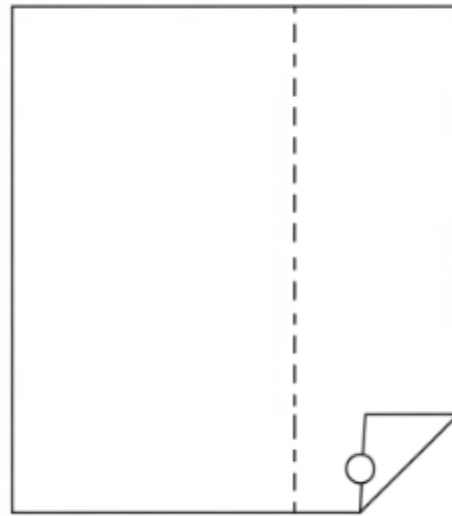
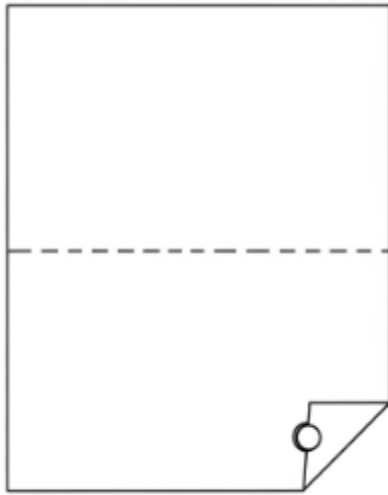
- A. Two holes, near centre
- B. Two holes, far apart
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

127. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



- A. One hole
- B. Two holes, mirrored
- C. Three holes
- D. Four holes

128. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



- A. Two holes, bottom corners
- B. Two holes, near centre
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

129. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

Figure PQ-725

A

B)

(C)

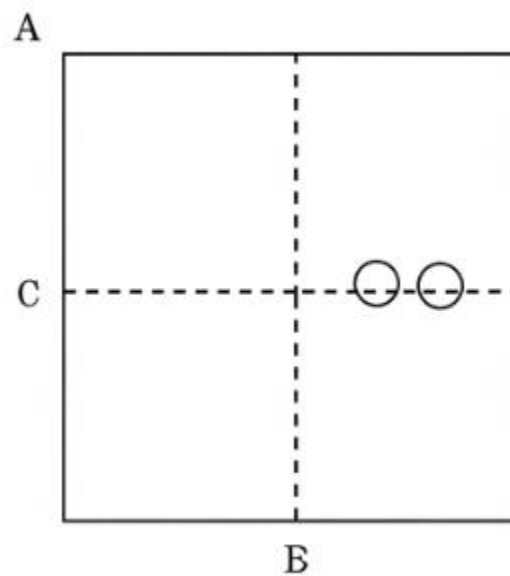
Answer figures

D)

Answer figures

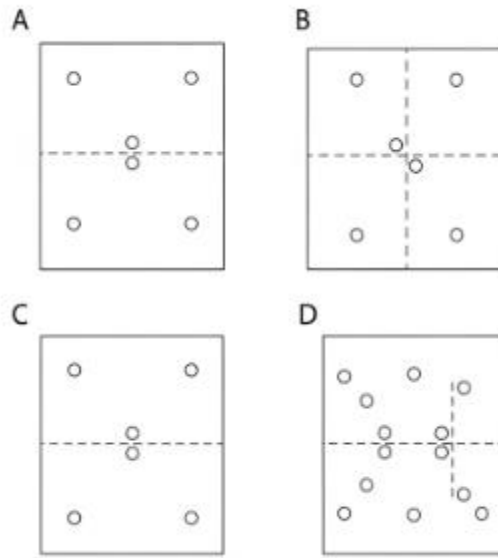
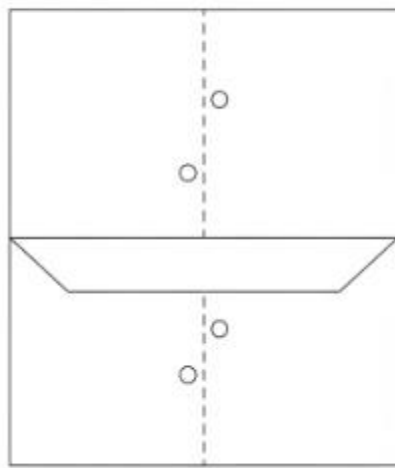
- A. Two holes, near fold
- B. Two holes, near edges
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

130. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



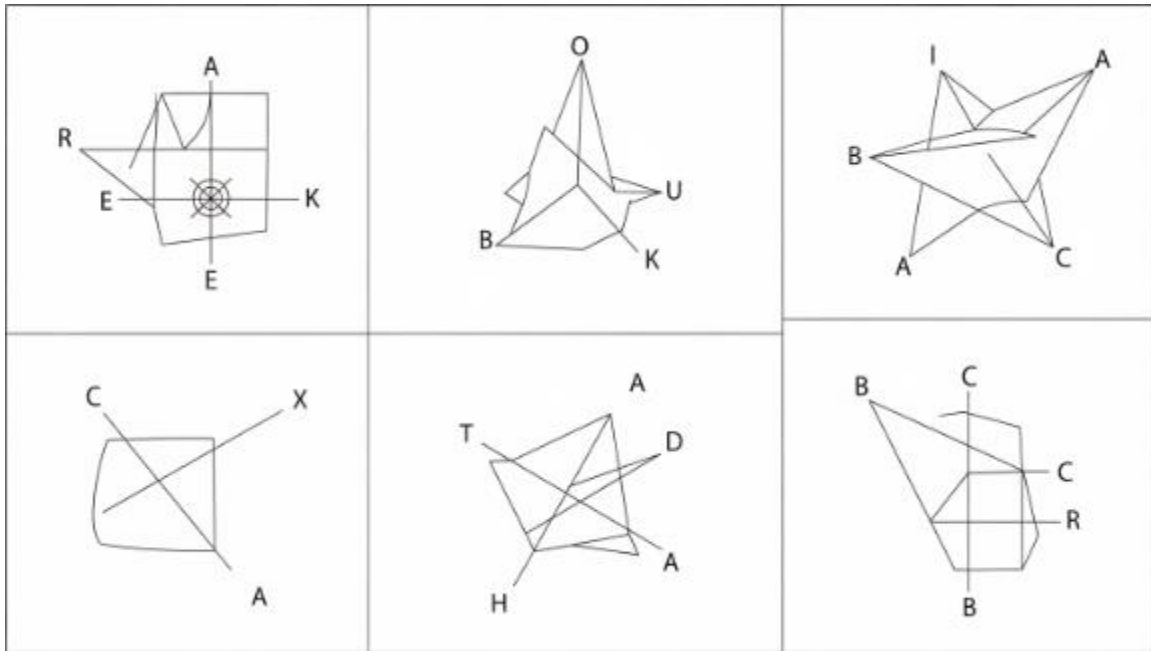
- A. Two holes, near centre
- B. Two holes, far apart
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

131. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



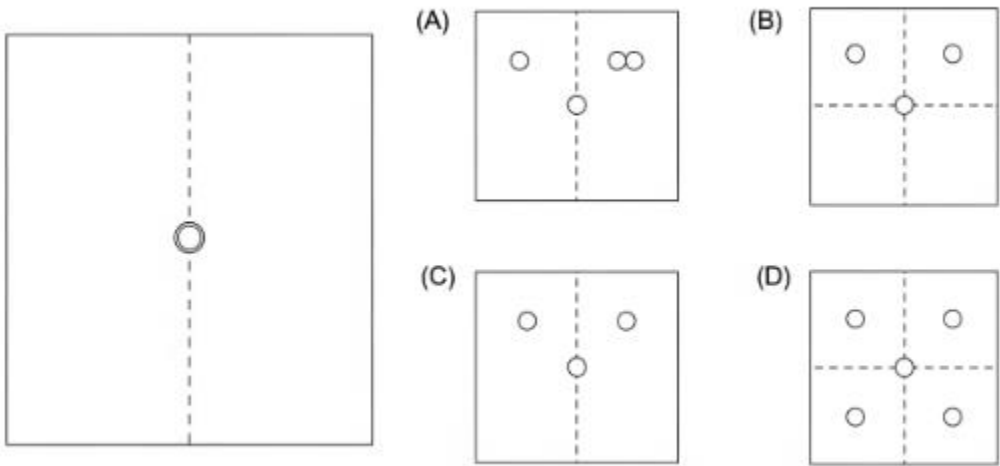
- A. Four holes
- B. Two holes
- C. Three holes
- D. Six holes

132. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



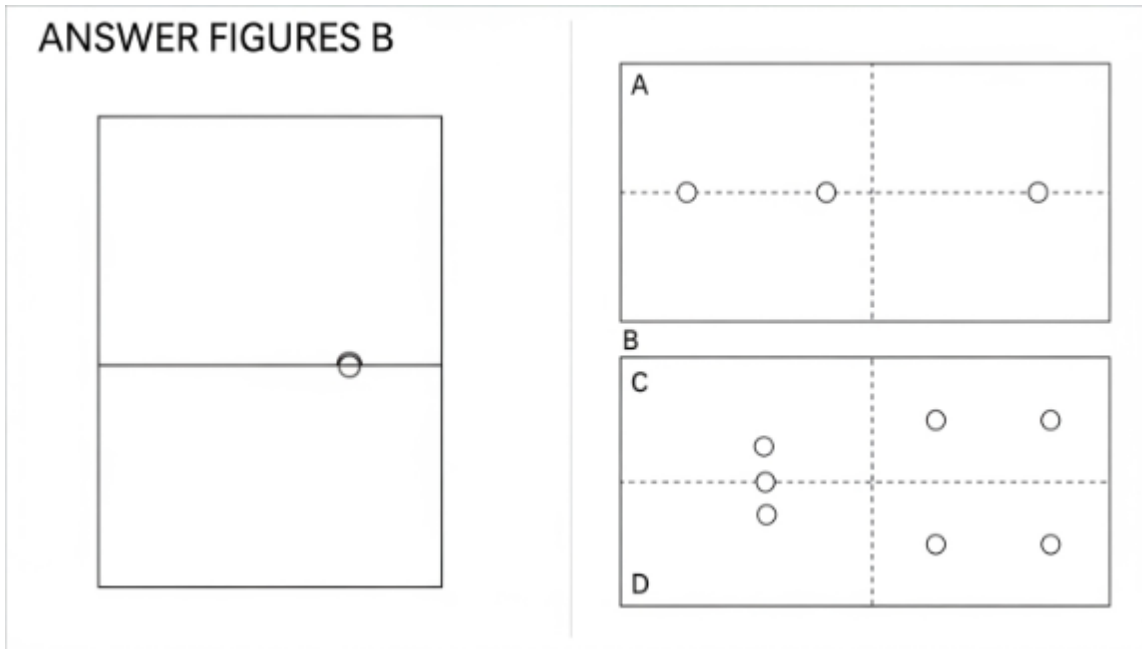
- A. Two holes
- B. Three holes
- C. Six holes
- D. Four holes

133. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



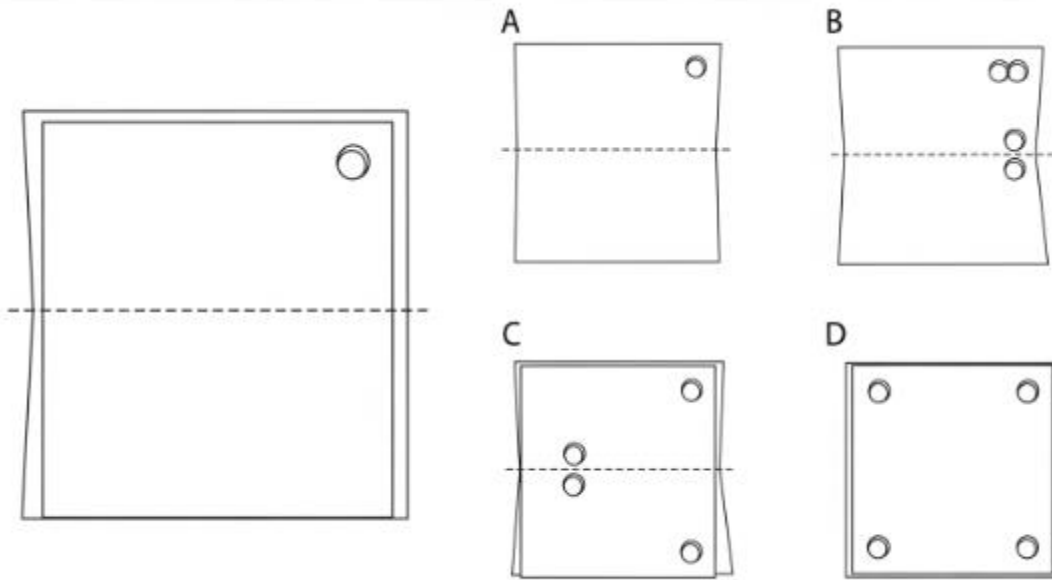
- A. One hole
- B. Two holes, mirrored
- C. Three holes
- D. Four holes

134. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



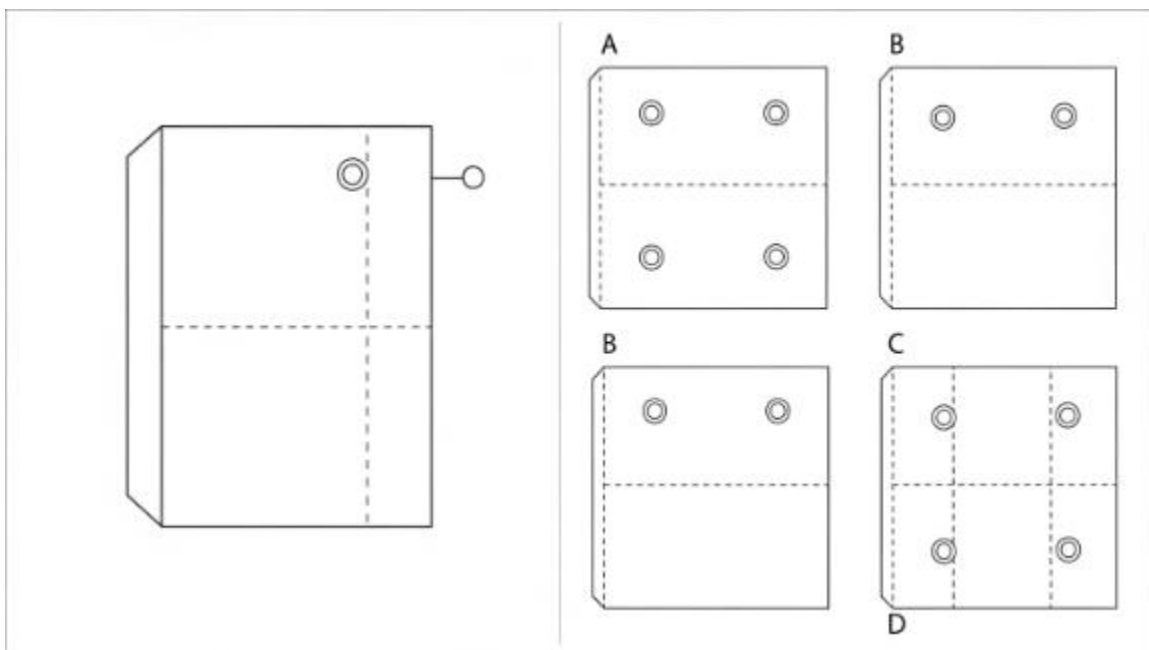
- A. Two holes, far apart
- B. One hole
- C. Two holes, near centre
- D. Four holes

135. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



- A. One hole
- B. Two holes, side by side
- C. Two holes, top and bottom corners
- D. Four holes

136. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



- A. Two holes, top corners
- B. Two holes, near centre
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

Verbal Battery — Picture Analogies

- 1. B** — A fish moves by swimming, so a frog moves by hopping. The relationship is animal-to-movement; flying, crawling, and running are not how a frog gets about.
- 2. D** — A pencil is used for writing, so scissors are used for cutting. The link is tool-to-its-job; gluing, drawing, and folding are not what scissors do.
- 3. A** — Wet and dry are opposites, so the opposite of open is closed, shown by the closed door. The window, key, and handle relate to a door but are not the opposite of open.
- 4. C** — A doctor uses a stethoscope, so a gardener uses a rake. The relationship is worker-to-tool; the book, paintbrush, and flowerpot are not the gardener's tool here.
- 5. D** — A petal is part of a whole flower, so a finger is part of a whole hand. The relationship is part-to-whole; the fingernail is a smaller part, and the ring and glove only go on a finger.
- 6. C** — A kitten is a cat's baby, so a tadpole is a frog's baby. The link is adult-to-young; the pond, fly, and lily pad relate to a frog but are not its baby.
- 7. C** — A book belongs in a library, so a tiger belongs in the jungle. The relationship is thing-to-where-it-belongs; the stripes, roar, and tail relate to a tiger but are not where it lives.
- 8. A** — A tadpole grows into a frog, so a caterpillar grows into a butterfly. The link is young-to-grown form; the leaf, cocoon, and flower relate to a caterpillar but are not what it becomes.
- 9. C** — Feathers are a bird's body covering, so a shell is a tortoise's body covering. The relationship is animal-to-covering; the legs, head, and grass relate to a tortoise but are not its covering.
- 10. B** — Fast and slow are opposites, so the opposite of happy is sad, shown by the sad face. The laughing, angry, and sleeping faces are different feelings, not the opposite of happy.

11. C — A window is made of glass, so a jumper is made of wool. The relationship is object-to-material; metal, paper, and stone are not what a jumper is made from.

12. C — A spider makes a web, so a bee makes honey. The link is maker-to-what-it-makes; the flower, sting, and wings relate to a bee but are not what it makes.

13. A — A roof is part of a whole house, so a sail is part of a whole boat. The relationship is part-to-whole; the wind, sea, and rope relate to a sail but are not the whole it belongs to.

14. A — A broom is used for sweeping, so soap is used for washing. The link is object-to-its-job; eating, reading, and sleeping are not what soap does.

15. D — Full and empty are opposites, so the opposite of up is down, shown by the down arrow. The left and right arrows and the circle are not the opposite of up.

16. B — A nest is a bird's home, so a web is a spider's home. The relationship is animal-to-home; the fly, legs, and corner relate to a spider but are not where it lives.

Verbal Battery — Sentence Completion

17. A — A camel is known for crossing the hot, sandy desert, so "wide desert" fits. The ocean, forest, and mountain are not hot and sandy.

18. D — A boiling kettle sends up hot steam, so "curling steam" fits. Ice, snow, and rain are cold and would not rise from a boiling spout.

19. D — A spider spins a web to catch flies, so "a spider's web" fits. A nest, hole, and leaf are not what a spider spins.

20. C — The opposite of a heavy bag is a light bag, so "a light bag" fits. Big, full, and wet do not describe the opposite of heavy.

21. C — Bees turn nectar into sweet honey, so "golden honey" fits. Jam, milk, and bread are not made by bees from nectar.

22. D — Road safety says to stop, look, and listen, so "listen well" fits. Running, jumping, and sleeping are not safe steps before crossing.

23. A — A thermometer measures how hot or cold something is, so "hot or cold" fits. It does not measure weight, length, or loudness.

24. C — The three primary colours are red, blue, and yellow, so "sunny yellow" fits. Green, purple, and orange are made by mixing primary colours.

25. D — A snail carries its shell on its back, so "a curly shell" fits. A leaf, stone, and hat are not part of a snail's body.

26. A — When water gets very cold it freezes into ice, so "hard ice" fits. Steam, rain, and mud are not what freezing water becomes.

27. A — A baby kangaroo rides safely in its mother's pouch, so "a warm pouch" fits. A nest, shell, and cave are not where a joey lives.

28. D — An umbrella keeps us dry when it begins to rain, so "rain down" fits. Sunshine, light snow, and wind are not when we open an umbrella to stay dry.

29. B — A square has four sides, so "four sides" fits. Three, five, and six are not the number of sides on a square.

30. D — A giraffe stretches its long neck to reach high leaves, so "its neck" fits. The tail, legs, and tongue are not what a giraffe stretches up to the leaves.

Verbal Battery — Picture Classification

31. B — The sun, candle, and torch all give light, so the lit lamp belongs. The book, cup, and shoe do not give light.

32. D — The ice cream, snowman, and icicle are all very cold, so the snowflake belongs. The hot pie, tea, and candle are warm or hot.

33. C — The dog, cat, and horse all have four legs, so the cow belongs. The snake and fish have no legs, and a bird has two.

34. C — The cloud, star, and moon are all seen in the sky, so the sun belongs. The tree, rock, and river are on the ground.

35. D — The chair, table, and pencil are all made of wood, so the wooden door belongs. The spoon is metal, the cup is china, and the window is glass.

36. A — The fish, duck, and whale all swim, so the dolphin belongs. The cat, horse, and rabbit are land animals.

37. C — The ball, orange, and wheel are all round, so the round clock face belongs. The box, book, and brick have flat sides and corners.

38. A — The cow, pig, and sheep are all farm animals, so the goat belongs. The lion, tiger, and zebra are wild animals.

39. C — Water, milk, and juice are all things you drink, so the cup of tea belongs. The bread, cheese, and apple are foods you eat.

40. C — The rock, brick, and nail are all hard, so the metal spanner belongs. The sponge, marshmallow, and cushion are soft.

41. A — The carrot, potato, and onion are all vegetables, so the cabbage belongs. The apple, banana, and grape are fruit.

42. D — The ant, bee, and ladybird are all insects with six legs, so the butterfly belongs. The spider has eight legs, and the worm and snail are not insects.

43. C — The cake, sweets, and chocolate are all sweet, so the ice cream belongs. The lemon and pickle are sour, and salt is not sweet.

44. D — The pen, pencil, and crayon are all used to write or draw, so the felt-tip marker belongs. The rubber, ruler, and paper are used with writing but do not make the marks.

Quantitative Battery — Number Analogies

45. B — The first pair grows by three (7 to 10), so eight grows by three to make eleven. The change is "three more."

46. A — The first pair doubles (4 to 8), so nine doubles to make eighteen. The rule is "twice as many."

47. D — The first pair grows by two (9 to 11), so thirteen grows by two to make fifteen. The change is "two more."

48. B — The first pair loses three (14 to 11), so twelve loses three to make nine. The change is "three fewer."

49. D — The first pair grows by one (15 to 16), so seventeen grows by one to make eighteen. The change is "one more."

50. B — The first pair doubles (5 to 10), so seven doubles to make fourteen. The rule is "twice as many."

51. A — The first pair grows by three (8 to 11), so nine grows by three to make twelve. The change is "three more."

52. B — The first pair loses two (13 to 11), so fifteen loses two to make thirteen. The change is "two fewer."

53. A — The first pair doubles (6 to 12), so eight doubles to make sixteen. The rule is "twice as many."

54. A — The first pair grows by two (10 to 12), so fourteen grows by two to make sixteen. The change is "two more."

55. D — The first pair loses three (16 to 13), so fourteen loses three to make eleven. The change is "three fewer."

56. B — The first pair grows by three (7 to 10), so ten grows by three to make thirteen. The change is "three more."

57. A — The first pair doubles (7 to 14), so six doubles to make twelve. The rule is "twice as many."

58. D — The first pair grows by one (16 to 17), so eighteen grows by one to make nineteen. The change is "one more."

59. D — The first pair loses two (15 to 13), so seventeen loses two to make fifteen. The change is "two fewer."

60. B — The first pair doubles (8 to 16), so five doubles to make ten. The rule is "twice as many."

Quantitative Battery — Number Series

61. B — The beads go up by three each time (8, 11, 14), so the next group is seventeen. The step is "three more."

62. A — The beads go up by two each time (12, 14, 16), so the next group is eighteen. The step is "two more."

63. C — The beads go down by two each time (18, 16, 14), so the next group is twelve. The step is "two fewer."

64. D — The beads go up by one each time (16, 17, 18), so the next group is nineteen. The step is "one more."

65. D — The beads go up by three each time (7, 10, 13), so the next group is sixteen. The step is "three more."

66. C — The beads go down by three each time (19, 16, 13), so the next group is ten. The step is "three fewer."

67. A — The beads go up by two each time (13, 15, 17), so the next group is nineteen. The step is "two more."

68. C — The beads go down by two each time (17, 15, 13), so the next group is eleven. The step is "two fewer."

69. B — The beads go up by three each time (9, 12, 15), so the next group is eighteen. The step is "three more."

70. D — The beads go down by one each time (18, 17, 16), so the next group is fifteen. The step is "one fewer."

71. A — The beads go up by two each time (14, 16, 18), so the next group is twenty. The step is "two more."

72. A — The beads go down by three each time (20, 17, 14), so the next group is eleven. The step is "three fewer."

73. B — The beads go up by three each time (6, 9, 12), so the next group is fifteen. The step is "three more."

74. C — The beads go down by two each time (19, 17, 15), so the next group is thirteen. The step is "two fewer."

75. C — The beads go up by one each time (17, 18, 19), so the next group is twenty. The step is "one more."

76. D — The beads go down by three each time (21, 18, 15), so the next group is twelve. The step is "three fewer."

Quantitative Battery — Number Puzzles

77. D — Nine birds and seven more makes sixteen ($9 + 7 = 16$). Counting on from nine adds seven.

78. A — Seventeen apples with eight eaten leaves nine ($17 - 8 = 9$). Counting back from seventeen reaches nine.

79. B — If adding six makes fourteen, the box started with eight ($14 - 6 = 8$). Counting back from the total finds the start.

80. D — Seven cats, five dogs, and four rabbits make sixteen animals ($7 + 5 + 4 = 16$). All three groups are joined into one total.

81. A — Eighteen balloons with nine popped leaves nine ($18 - 9 = 9$). Taking nine away reduces the amount by nine.

82. B — Needing sixteen with nine in hand means seven more are needed ($16 - 9 = 7$). Counting on from nine to sixteen takes seven steps.

83. B — Fifteen ducks with eight swimming away leaves seven ($15 - 8 = 7$). Counting back from fifteen reaches seven.

84. D — Nine red and nine blue blocks make eighteen altogether ($9 + 9 = 18$). The two equal groups are joined.

85. C — Nineteen sweets with nine eaten leaves ten ($19 - 9 = 10$). Counting back from nineteen reaches ten.

86. D — If adding nine makes eighteen, the box started with nine ($18 - 9 = 9$). Counting back from the total finds the start.

87. C — Eight fish and nine more makes seventeen ($8 + 9 = 17$). Counting on from eight adds nine.

88. A — Twenty cherries with eight eaten leaves twelve ($20 - 8 = 12$). Counting back from twenty reaches twelve.

89. C — Twelve cars and seven more makes nineteen ($12 + 7 = 19$). Counting on from twelve adds seven.

90. B — Needing fifteen with eight in hand means seven more are needed ($15 - 8 = 7$). Counting on from eight to fifteen takes seven steps.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Matrices

91. C — Two things change across the top — bigger and filled-in — so the small white square becomes a large black square. Both changes apply to the same shape.

92. C — Two things change — more and filled-in — so one white star becomes two black stars. The number and the shading both change.

93. B — The top arrow makes a quarter turn clockwise (up to right), so the left arrow turns the same way to point up. The change is rotation.

94. C — The top row changes from striped to black, so the striped square becomes a black square. The change is shading, keeping the same shape.

95. C — Two things change — smaller and filled-in — so the large white circle becomes a small black circle. Both changes apply to the same shape.

96. D — Two things change — three of them and filled-in — so one white circle becomes three black circles. The number and the shading both change.

97. C — The top arrow turns to point the opposite way, so the down arrow becomes an up arrow. The change is direction.

98. D — Two things change — bigger and striped — so the small white triangle becomes a large striped triangle. Both changes apply together.

99. A — The top row changes from white to black, so the white heart becomes a black heart. The change is shading.

100. A — Two things change — smaller and filled-in — so the large white star becomes a small black star. Both changes apply to the same shape.

101. C — Two things change — more and filled-in — so one white triangle becomes two black triangles. The number and the shading both change.

102. D — The top arrow makes a quarter turn clockwise (up to right), so the down arrow turns the same way to point left. The change is rotation.

103. C — Two things change — bigger and filled-in — so the small white heart becomes a large black heart. Both changes apply to the same shape.

104. B — The top row gains stripes, so the white circle becomes a striped circle. The change is shading, keeping the same shape.

105. B — Two things change — smaller and filled-in — so the large white square becomes a small black square. Both changes apply to the same shape.

106. D — The top row goes from one to three, so one square becomes three squares. The change is number.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Classification

107. B — The three figures all have four sides, so the square belongs. A triangle, circle, and star do not have four sides.

108. B — The three figures are all black, so the black star belongs. The white, striped, and grey figures break the colour rule.

109. A — Each box holds exactly three dots, so the box with three dots belongs. The boxes with two, one, or four dots break the count rule.

110. B — The three arrows all point up, so the up-pointing arrow belongs. The other directions break the rule.

111. B — The three figures are all striped, so the striped triangle belongs. The white, black, and grey figures break the shading rule.

112. A — Each figure has a dot in the centre, so the circle with a dot belongs. The plain figures have no centre dot.

113. B — The three figures are all large, so the large square belongs. The small figures break the size rule.

114. B — The three figures all have five sides, so the pentagon belongs. A triangle, square, and circle have a different number of sides.

115. C — Each box holds exactly two items, so the box with two stars belongs. The boxes with three, one, or four stars break the count rule.

116. B — The three figures are all half-shaded, so the half-shaded star belongs. The fully white, fully black, and striped figures break the rule.

117. D — The three figures are all filled grey, so the grey triangle belongs. The white, black, and striped figures break the shading rule.

118. B — The three figures all have three sides, so the triangle belongs. A square, circle, and pentagon have a different number of sides.

119. C — The three figures are all white outlines, so the white star belongs. The black, striped, and grey figures break the shading rule.

120. A — The three arrows all point left, so the left-pointing arrow belongs. The other directions break the rule.

121. D — The three figures are all small and black, so the small black star belongs. The large, white, and striped stars each break one part of the rule.

122. A — The three figures all have curved edges and no corners, so the oval belongs. The square, triangle, and star have corners.

Nonverbal Battery — Paper Folding

123. B — A hole punched near the top, close to the fold, opens into two holes close together near the centre top. Nearness to the fold keeps them close.

124. D — Two punches through two layers make four holes, arranged as two mirrored pairs. The count comes from punches times layers.

125. A — A hole near the top outer edge opens into two holes far apart near the top corners. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.

126. A — With a horizontal fold, a hole near the fold opens into two holes close together near the centre. Holes near the fold stay near the middle.

127. B — A single punch through one fold opens into two holes mirrored across the centre. Two layers always give two holes.

128. A — A hole near the bottom outer edge opens into two holes far apart near the bottom corners. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.

129. B — With a horizontal fold, a hole near the top outer edge opens into two holes near the top and bottom edges, far from the fold. Distance from the fold is mirrored.

130. B — A hole near the outer edge opens into two holes far apart at the middle height. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.

131. A — Two punches through two layers make four holes, arranged as two mirrored pairs. The count comes from punches times layers.

132. D — Two punches near the outer edge make four holes far apart near the corners. Each punch mirrors across the fold.

133. B — A single punch through one fold opens into two holes mirrored across the centre. Two layers always give two holes.

134. C — With a horizontal fold, a hole near the fold opens into two holes close together near the centre. Holes near the fold stay near the middle.

135. C — With a horizontal fold, a hole near a top corner opens into two holes at the top and bottom corners, mirrored across the fold. One fold makes two holes.

136. A — A hole near the top outer edge opens into two holes far apart near the top corners. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.